BOMBAY GAZETTE.

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. II. BOMBAY: SATURDAY, MAY 22 1841. No. II.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Summary will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1841.

One Budget of Indian News this Month may be comprised in a very small space. The Details of the operations against the Bogue Forts and in the Canton River will be read with some interest; but since that time we have no further intelligence from that quarter, and with the exception of rumours respecting reinforcements being about to proceed to China, among which H. M.'s 55th and 98th Regiments are mentioned, we know not what is likely to be done while the general opinion is that Elliot will attempt nothing until the return of Sir G. Bremer. Affairs in Affghanistan appear in statu quo, our relations with Herat seem about to be renewed and all rumours of an invasion of the Doorance empire from the Persians and Heratees are at an end. In Scinde, matters still remain in an unsatisfactory state. The Head Quarters of the Bombay Force are at Quetta and Mr. R. Sim, the Political Agent, is, it is said, to remain there until September. Nusseer Khan who has been so long coquetting with our Politicals has finally shewn them a fair pair of heels, after disarming Colonel Stacy who made the best of his way back to Khelat. Nusseer Khan is said to be encamping about the Hills to the S. West of the latter place—the Hill Tribes are said to be in arms and every thing promises that these troubles may cause a move in the Hills. Soon as the state of the weather will admit of Military movements. General Brooks has been deprived of the Command of the Scinde Force for his conduct in the affair of the Clibborne Commission.

Brigadier Valiant has been sent back to command the Garrison of Poona. Sir John Fitzgerald is to succeed in Scinde and Brigadier England of the 41st Regiment holds the command temporarily. We have given the Reports of the Clibborn Commission at length in our extracts. Affairs in the Punjaub wear a very serious aspect; the Sikh soldiery are committing all manner of atrocities and Lahore Sloghat defiance. The Neapolitan General Avitabile is shut up in a Fortress, and has for a time defied them; but the last accounts represent him as appealing to the British for succour. Our Army of Observation still hovers on the frontier, but no active movement has yet taken place, nor are the Earl of Auckland's plans known to any one. The Calcutta Papers state that Shere Singh is to be supported, if so (which we doubt) the time is come to assist him, for a very little longer delay will probably put an end to his life and pretensions together, particularly as the last accounts state that he revolted and was in full march for Lahore. In the North Western provinces the Thakoor of a place called Cuttyong in Bundlecund, has been refractory and defended his Fort so bravely as to cost us 73 killed and wounded. Among our China extracts will be found a very affecting letter from Mrs. Noble, the Wife of the late Captain of the *Kite*, which was wrecked on Chusan—the description of her sufferings will demand the sympathy of every feeling heart, while the barbarity of the Chinese Mandarins calls loudly for vengeance. Our Domestic News is not of any particular interest. A portion of H. M. 2nd Regiment of Foot have arrived and are to be sent forthwith to Poona for the rains. Much speculation is afloat as to whether a Steam Flotilla is to proceed from hence to China or not. Some reports say that two of our heaviest Steam Frigates, and two of the Bon Steamers constructed for the navigation of the Indus are to accompany the new Admiral Sir W. Parker when he arrives—with detachments of Troops. No Boats could be better calculated than those now here for the Chinese River Navigation; but if Sir W. Parker does not speedily arrive, the Monsoon may stand in the way of Boats of their light tonnage and peculiar construction from undertaking the voyage to China. The appearance of the weather at present indicates an early monsoon, and we trust a favorable Season. Trade is still depressed on account of the protracted rupture with China, and the Markets are complained of as dull. The Ships from England are coming in by two's and three's daily, and our Harbour is beginning to look thronged with vessels. For particulars we refer to our Shipping reports. Every thing in Bombay just now is flat and dull—we are all dying with heat and longing for a fall of rain, the Season has been unusually healthy, and few cases of Cholera have occurred. We trust our next summary of intelligence will contain something more worthy the name. We acknowledge our delinquency in the present instance and must throw the blame on the course of events which has furnished us with so little worthy recording.

MONTHLY PRECIS

OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

May 3.—The important News *from China* of which we could only give a slight sketch in our Postscript on Friday copied from the Calcutta English man of the 20th April, has burst upon us in all its details in the Official Gazette published by the Government of India which came in on Saturday. The style in which the Forts have been taken and the different branches of the River cleared up to Canton is very gratifying. The exploits of the "Nemesis" seem quite marvellous and must no doubt have carried astonishment and dismay to the hearts of the vanquished Chinese. With the proceedings up to Canton no one can quarrel, but we can hardly see that the city has been captured. The English Flag flies on our factory and the city is under the Guns of the Fleet, but no Troops have been landed nor do we suppose is there sufficient force for any land attack on an extended scale. But the most disheartning part of the business is that Elliot is again at work at negotiation, now this is pure madness, for with whom can he negotiate with a remote prospect of success? The Emperor has once fully empowered a commissioner but yet immediately refuses to ratify his acts, therefore with no one but the Emperor himself can Elliot venture to come to terms, or if he does of course they will be mere waste Paper as before. Securities also must be insisted on for the fulfilment of each and every stipulation. The Punic faith of the Chinese must be visited with punishment, as all delay granted them only gives them time for more hostile preparation. There can be no doubt that now the war has begun seriously and now must the expedition be instantly and powerfully reinforced. Iron Steamers of light draught mounted with heavy Guns with artillery men on board would be the efficient arm of force to dispatch, the Canton River should be filled with these and every Mandarin Boat destroyed, while protection should be afforded to all the trading craft and peaceable population. The Emperor and his Mandarins being almost all of the Tartar Race it probably would not be difficult to excite The Chinese Population against them, and if so we may yet set up a new Dynasty in the Celestial Empire. If her Majesty's ministers at home ever had a hope that the Chinese question was to be settled by conciliatory measures they must now be undeceived and we do yet trust to see vigorous measures insisted on from home. We must now make the Chinese respect and fear us, and follow out our measures even to the conquest of a Province of the Chinese Empire if nothing less will tame and humble their pride. This would even be a less evil than keeping up an Empire for Shah Shoojah at a ruinous expence which the moment we leave him will tumble to pieces. The Trade of China is to us the most important in the world, and we cannot do without it, deprive us of it and half our mercantile wealth would be lost to us while our Trade in India would be ruined. We confess that we are embarked in a great and precarious undertaking and no one can well say with what result, If we had a fierce people to encounter they might be coerced, but those who only offer a slight resistance are difficult to deal with. A brave mind scorns to slaughter an unresisting foe, and we only fear the dogged obstinacy of the Emperor will, yet cause the blood of his docile subjects to flow like rivers. The grand object would be to make His Imperial Majesty personally acquainted with the horrors of war. Let Pekin be attacked, his Palaces burned and his comforts circumscribed, and then perhaps we shall find him imploring Peace. We have drawn the sword now and should throw away the scabbard, and no propositions of peace should come from us. We sincerely hope the mission of Sir G. Bremer may be met with instant vigorous measures by the Government of India, and we think we might spare the expedition one or two of the small Iron Steam Boats quite now, having no doubt they would be employed quite as serviceably in the Canton River as on The *Indus*, and we should not be much surprized if a requisition was to be made for them. If they should go we rather imagine the command of them will be an object of ambition to the Officers of the Indian Navy, and they have our good wishes for all honor and success if they should be lucky enough to be sent.

A Copy of a Petition to the House of Commons in print has been given to us which had laid on the Tables of The Chamber of Commerce for signature. It had only 32 signatures in all to it. The prayer of the Petition is against the proceedings of The Chief Justice in the late Contempt Case. It assumes to recite all the proceedings with marginal remarks and finally calls on The House "to apply remedies" for redress of the grievances set forth. As we do not feel inclined to be drawn into publishing a libel we refrain from giving this document in our columns, more especially as the copy we have has no printer or publisher name attached thereto. We shall briefly remark that as a party paper the Petitioners make out a good story for their view of the case, and have identified the contempt case with an attack on the Liberty of the Press. There can be no doubt that the object of the Petition is to procure the removal of the Chief Justice, but we fancy that the House of Commons will be slow to listen to a Petition signed by only 32 names however respectable, particularly when among the number are most of the Defendants in the late case. For our own parts we should be sorry to see a Judge deprived of office for doing no more than what he considered his duty however disagreeable to others, and if such a precedent be established, what is to became of the unbiassed Independence of the Bench, what Judge however upright but will hesitate to deliver his judgement if he is to be scared with probable consequences. We are truly sorry that this Petition has been sent, as the party feeling which has been engendered by the contempt case was sufficiently bitter without this Petition as a refresher.

A facetious Correspondent from Belgaum under the soubriquet of long Catherine McGinnis whose letter we publish gives us a list of News which if correct will give the Troops at Belgaum another trip to the Field. It is that the Governor of Goa has written to General Delamotte to inform him that a large armed force is assembling in the Concan and advising Troops to be sent.

We are in expectation of hearing more on this subject which however we are not surprized at. The Concan is quite deserted by the troops and the Native Veteran Battalion is doing all the duty with the exception of a Company of the Line at Rutnaghry. At Gut Malwan and Sawunt Warree a host of plunderers are always clustered together, the country is strong and full of dense jungle where it is difficult to follow up an enemy. The treasuries at Vingorla and Malwan are tempting Baits, & it must be to the recollection of every one how the latter was attacked and how well defended by some Madras Troops two years ago. We are sending all our Troops to Scinde and forgetting that we must provide for the security of our own Territories. We are indeed grasping at a shadow and only hope we shall not lose the substance.

We have seen letters from Quetta to the 10th of April but they add little to what has been before published. Nusseer Khan had after dismissing Colonel Stacey and telling him to be off to Kelat if he valued his life, gone off no one seemed to know where and the Politicals are all in fault again. The battering Train which was to have proceeded from Sukker with the ordnance Stores has been countermanded, and in fact with the present inefficient carriage it could never have been got up to the army Head Quarters. All ideas of an advance to Herat are abandoned for the present, and part of the Force is to go down the Pass again. The Bhoochees were again in the field, and the 1st Cavalry under Major Liddell had been expecting an attack nightly. General Brooks and the Head Quarters expected to remain at Quettah until after the hot season which is now commencing. Great fears are entertained of an outbreak on the plain by the Tribes, and the Beloochees are said to be making head again. The Politicals seem quite bewildered by the flight of Nussur Khan and though every one asks "What is to be done next?" no one seems to know. We have all along pursued a bad policy, and the imprisonment of Beejar Khan when he came in on promises of security has caused the Tribes to put no faith in our promises, and it will require a change of men and measures before any confidence will be placed in us, and who can wonder? Had they been guilty of such an act words would not have been found bad enough on our part to express the opinion of their faithlessness. The conduct of the Murrees to Captain Brown proves that they at least are to be trusted, and if we wish our enemies to respect us we must pursue the bold open path of truth and honesty, rather than to low the Crooked and devious paths of Policy. We confess we are not surprised at Nusseer Khan's flight and only hope it will be a lesson to our Politicals. We will venture to wager that he will not easily be caught, and so for the present ends all hopes of a pacification of Scinde, and a return of the Troops. On our parts we have no doubt strong reinforcements will be required when the season opens sufficiently to admit of operations in the field.

May 5.—We regret to state, that intelligence has been received in Calcutta of the loss of the Heroine of this port, bound from Canton to London. It appears that she was in distress at sea, and was throwing cargo overboard, being very leaky, when the Captain resolved to run for Gibraltar, as the nearest port for which the wind served she stranded, however on the 14th February, about eight miles to the southward of Cape Spartel, on the western Coast of Barbary. Out of sixty souls on board, thirty four, principally ascurs, perished. The Captain mate were saved, and, with the rest of the survivors got safely to Gibraltar from Tangeirs. H. M.'s Agent and Consuls General at Gibraltar proceeded to the spot of the wreck immediately on receiving intelligence of the disaster, and displayed great energy and humanity in his endeavours to rescue the property and protect the crew in so inhospitable a region. His example was likewise quickly followed by Mr. Cowel, the Agent for Lloyds, who in the most praiseworthy manner not only sent one of his establishment to be spot, but likewise chartered two Spanish vessels with a diver to assist at the salvages, and bring round whatever could be saved. No part of the cargo, however, could be rescued, for the vessels had gone to pieces, and her contents submerged or scattered along the coast.

The following letter reached us yesterday. It will interest some readers, because it gives some account of the late Chusan Garrison, of whose proceedings since they left the island we have to this moment been 'in ignorance':

Canton River, Marion, March 9. 1841.—You have no doubt published for general information the facts of 'Tingha' been, having been restored to the celestials. Do not therefore be much surprised to hear that it is possible, we may be forced to dislodge 'our loving friends from their much prized inhabitations again.

You may safely say we were all really glad to hear on the 8th ultimo of peace having been mutually resolved upon, and the establishment of free trade permanently, within the Chinese empire, and may also add the disappointment we felt on reaching 'Hongkong, anchorage to meet no portion of our fleet, but the, Young Hoebe, who had orders for our dropping down the river. This at first led us to conclude that we would have active employment at 'Whampoa,' and thus matters would be speedily settled,—but on reaching the 'second bar,' we were hailed by the Nemesis steamer' with orders to returns to Kwangtong.' This certainly was totally unexpected and our surprise was increased to learn that we should have to wait for further orders pending receipt of the reference which would be made to the Court of Pekin. This sort of procrastination is what we regret. It clearly appears that nothing as yet has been done which ought to have been done. It his not correctly known just now why we were ordered to Hongkon,—thence to Toonkoo Bay in progress to Whampoa—and our present retrograde movement. Rumors hath it that the Mandarines supplicated the English to leave Whampoa as they had no power to enter into any [illegible] and swear that the a[illegible] which object could only be effected by proceeding northerly [illegible] that we shall advance [illegible] the orders [illegible] We shall [illegible] Hongkong [illegible] ere this letter you will have been put in possession, in detail, of all particulars concerning, the embarkation of our force. We the good people of the 'good ship *Marian*, dined on board on the 22d ultimo, but we could not get under weigh before the 25th as the prisoners were not surrendered by the Chinese until the 24th. We reached the 'Buffaloes Nose on the 25th and proceeded to Hongkong anchorauge, which we reached on the 6th instant. We sailed on for whampoe—but on getting as far as the second bar of the Canton River, the Steamer Nemeses, has led us with orders for the return of their Fleet to wangtung. The Forts from bocca Tigris down the River are with two exceptions only, no longer Forts—they are battered to pieces.

The Bengal Volunteers, with exception of the companies under captains Mee and Boulton, are now on their way to Bengal. The servivors of the 26th and 49th Foot with H. M. 18th and detachment of Madras Army and the 37th N. I. are now present. The *Sealkart* got aground near Tea Island. The troops were landed on shore, and the vessel lightened ere she could be afloat. She has joined us I am glad to say.

Major General Gough assumed command on the 21 instant. I understand his Private Secretary and colonel Montgomerie of the Madras Army and colonel James, 26th Foot, will leave the expidition on medical certificate.

Bocca Tigris March 11, 1841.—We yesterday received Calcutta Mails, and were glad to meet our 'old friend' the Englishman as smart as usual. We have received the papers up to the early part of January. I see some numbers of the *Hurkaru* and *Delli Gazette* on board also,—but the *Englishman*, as always, is in great requisition. Major General Burrel left the Staff ship yesterday, to make room for the new commandant, who his expected hourly to come on board.

We have no more news—all appears to be uncertainty; you will excuse my concluding this letter thus hurriedly, as I have just received intelligence of severe domestic affliction Adieu for the present.

May 7.—We have been informed from very good authority that intelligence was received yesterday, from Scinde to the effect that Shah Kumran had agreed to all our propositions, and as we had been instrumental in procuring for him Gorian from the Persians he has agreed to receive a British Force in Herat. If this should prove true it is the most important piece of intelligence which has been received for some

time past, and to go further to tranquillize the doubting minds of our Ally Shah Shooja than any other measure which could have been devised. Herat garrisoned by British Troops will always be a bulwark against Persian invasion and we have no doubt our Engineers will soon make it strong enough to resist even European tactics. The successful defence of Herat by Major Pottinger before, altered the face of affairs in India, and from all we have heard, Herat under our influence would became a great mart for trade of all sort. We sincerely hope our informant has been correct, and trust that we may give further details in time for the Press.

SINCE writing the above, letters from Quetta to the 12th of April have been received, by which it appears that Nusseer Khan has been declared an enemy to the British Government. The Garrison of Khelat is to be reinforced and warlike operations undertaken the moment the seas is open. All the Towns under Khelat are to be seized on, and in fact the whole country taken into our hands. By this opportunity also we receive the following which is in some measure confirmatory of the reports of Shah Kamran admitting British Troops into his Capital. "It appears the governor general is most anxious for reconciliation and place in the Punjaub and at Herat, and that Shah Kamran has agreed to the governor general's ultimatum, that of allowing our Troops to garrison Herat." The writer of this letter however qualifies the intelligence by saying little dependance is to be placed on the current rumours of the Camp." We still however think there must be some foundation for the report as it comes from more than one quarter.

With respect to Nusseer Khan, for one so young, he appears to have deceived our Politicals in great style. We very much fear the fate of Beejah Khan will be remembered long in Scinde, and that it will be long before we again get the Beloochies to put any confidence in our promises. Nusseer Khan's flight just now at the commencement of the hot weather is very unfortunate. He will have time to concert his plans of annoyance the hills, and the tribes are ready plun- in the plains. No force however can ter them—when the heat will ement of the Troops, our Re- ect much severe toil and be almost all to be done. e a fervent wish ndle, and that our beyond the

May 12.—THE *Englishman* of the 30th April informs us that General Avatabili has applied for assistance against the turbulent Seikh soldiery who are rising in Pushawer; and that in consequence the Troops at Jellalabad who were en route for Caubul have been stopped. If this news be true, it may bring on a collision with the Seikhs before it was expected, and at a most inconvenient time too, as the hot weather will now render all field operations most distressing. We fear much that the procrastinating pol- been pursued by the India will be attended w Shere Singh appears a mere puppet in the hands of his intriguing ministers and the advocacy of his cause will d us little honor. It is said the followin propositions have been made to th Court of Lahore, viz. that a British resident should be received; a subsidiary Force employed, commanded by British officers; and a free passage for our Troops through the Punjaub to Affghanistan. The all powerful minister Dhyan Sing, is said to oppose these stipulations; and under these circumstances we can scarcely think that war is avoidable. Policy will, if possible, put off the war until after the rains when we have no doubt our Bengal friends will have an opportunity of winning fresh laurels in the field of honor.

May 14.—WE promised some time ago to give a version of the affair at Khujjuck as we received it from a person on the spot, and as we conceive it to be, perhaps the most correct account which has as yet appeared, we avail ourselves of the present opportunity.

"Khujjuck is or rather was a large Town about 20 miles north of Dadur in the Sebee Country, but distinct from the Town of Sebee (in ruins) marked in the maps, it was surrounded by a double mud wall, of a few feet apart but not perfect, with towers and four gateways.—All the houses flat roofed, and the chief fortified. On one side of the town there was a swamp, and a ditch with water on the others.—There were seven chiefs inside the town and they had collected upwards of one thousand followers, seven hundred of whom were picked matchlock and swordsmen, who having refused to pay the tribute demanded of them, a force was detached by General Brooks from Bugh, to take the place, consisting of 1st Troop of Horse Artillery, the 3d Cavalry, the Right Wing of the 20th Regiment under Captain Apthorp, some Scinde Irregular Horse and two Companies of the 2d Grenadiers from Dadur under Captain Rollings, all Commanded by Lieut. Colonel Wilson of the Cavalry.—They arrived before the place on the 18th February, when negotiations were still kept up by the Asst. Political Agent &c. to Mr. Bell till the 20th, which, and the warning they had before, gave the Khujjucks plenty of time to collect their followers and put the place in a state of defence. At last on that day, the 20th February, as the Chiefs would not give in, orders were given to attack the place between two and three o'clock in the afternoon, which attack was commenced by the Horse Artillery, throwing from their 6 Pounders, Shot and Shells for three quarters of an hour, but with so little effect against the Mud Walls and Houses, that Captain Leslie declared it was only a waste of ammunition.—The other Troops in column then advanced on the Eastern Gateway opposite to which they had been encamped,—but before this Colonel Wilson had been wounded and carried to the rear, his thigh was broken by a Matchlock Shot from the town while standing looking on, he was the first man that was wounded. The Command then devolved on Captain Rollings, the next Senior officer. The column of attack was formed thus, in one body, by Colonel Wilson—and not afterwards altered by Captain Rollings. The two Companies of the 2d Grenadiers leading followed by 50 dismounted Cavalry and some irregulars, and the right wing of the 20th in rear of all. The approach to the place was by a narrow pathway where not more than 4 or 5 men could move abreast, and inside the Gateway they had dug a deep pit, there was no Gate.—The entrance was thronged with Swordsmen and the tops of the surrounding houses with matchlockmen, also the loop holes of the Walls.—On the leading Section of the 2d Grenadiers approaching the Gateway, the Khujjuck Swordsmen headed by their Chiefs rushed on them in a most determined manner, and stopped their advance, killing Falconer, the officer who led them, and several men. Shaw of the 1st European Regiment, Commissariat Agent, then put himself at their head, but with no better success, and was carried off severely wounded. Creed with 30 dismounted Artillery, men then made a gallant rush in, but was badly supported by the 2d Grenadiers, the same result followed, and the entrance could not be forced.—Creed and five men were killed, seven others severely wounded, and the rest retired with them to the rear.—Apthorp then tried to get some of his men to the front but all being crowded up in a narrow space he could only get a few singly, and it was now too late to attempt to force an entrance at the Gateway, for the Enemy finding only one part was attacked, concentrated the whole of their force on that spot, so that every house was fortified and defended, which and the walls, could not be surmounted without scaling ladders, which they had not. Apthorp then asked some of his men if they could get up a bastion 9 or 10 feet high, on the right of the Gateway,—A naique and several men immediately volunteered, but found there was no platform or footing there, they got astride on the Wall and being covered from the fire inside, by another in the front opened a deadly fire on the Khujjucks below,—and made them go more into the interior of the place, there were now about 50 of the Enemy killed and wounded within the Gateway, and they sent out to treat for terms, and as Captain Rollings reported it to be impossible to take the town that night, Lieutenant Brown (Bengal Engineers) Assistant Political Agent requested him to cease firing and retire, which he did at half past 5 o'clock, after being in the same position 2½ hours.—Thus ended an affair badly arranged and managed from first to last, first from want of correct information of the strength of the place and the numbers of the Enemy, with the too common error of despising them, for the Khujjucks headed by their Chiefs fought well.—The chief error was that of confining the attack to one place, and no feint or false attack elsewhere, commencing it so late in the day and mixing dismounted Cavalry and Infantry, and getting the Force jammed up together in a small place, so that those in the rear could be made of no avail,—after providing for the safety of the Camp, the attacking party did not amount to half the number of the enemy inside the Town who were protected by their Walls.—The Enemy suffered severely, five out of their seven Chiefs were killed or wounded and upwards of 100 of their followers, which shows that the fire of the column did some execution.—The Khujjucks during the night evacuated the town, General Brooks came up the next day when the Town was sacked and about 30,000 Rupees worth of plunder procured. This for the time had a great effect upon the Country, and induced the other refractory Tribes to bring in their tribute.

May 17.—THE Armament for China, which report has stated to be likely to proceed from hence, will, we suppose, await the arrival of Sir W. Parker. It is said that it is to consist of two of our large Steam Frigates and two of the Iron Boats which were constructed for the Indus navigation. Should this be the case we suppose Troops will go also, and as the Marine Battalion is rather strong just now, we trust detachments of that excellent Corps will be sent, for they are of all Troops best calculated for the Service—accustomed as they are to be constantly afloat and not prevented by prejudices of Caste from doing every duty of a Marine without hesitation. The Bengal Volunteers are said to be averse to returning to China, and their place would be well supplied by our gallant little Marines. A detachment of European Artillerymen also in each vessel would be a powerful arm of force, and if as is said H. M. 94th Regiment is to proceed from Cannanore, our Bombay Flotilla will be no despicable adjunct to the means which will be placed at the disposal of the new Commander-in-Chief. It seems strange to us that knowing the critical state of affairs in China, the Ministry did not press the Admiral's departure by the last Overland. Every moment is now precious—the blows that have been struck should have been followed up, whereas what is the fact? Every thing is at a stand still almost for want of means. The Plenipotentiary is at his old Trade of negotiation, while Canton which was lying at his mercy, is being evacuated by the inhabitants. The Naval Commander-in-Chief is at Calcutta in search of aid, and the new Admiral we presume is now in Egypt. We shall be thankful if our next advices from China represent matters even in statu quo at present. With all the prestige of victory we have reaped none of its fruits, whatever we gain by the thunder of our cannon is lost by our Political negotiations—and we should not be surprised to hear by the next arrival from China that our Ships have all returned to Macao in the promise of a re-opening of the Tea Trade, or some other humbug, which will be broken through the moment our Vessels of War are clear of the River. Our Contemporary of the *Times* mentions the Petition of the Merchants of Bombay in his last issue, and states that although not yet presented to Parliament, the Deputation to which it was entrusted had waited on Lord Palmerston, and "called particular attention to the various "points which it adverted to" but received nothing but a string of unsatisfactory explanations from his Lordship, who made excuses for Admiral Elliot's inactivity which were equally unsatisfactory. The Foreign Secretary knew too well the value of the support of the Minto Family not to screen a scion of that stock, but he and his colleagues have done more and rewarded him with a seat at the Admiralty Board for his *praiseworthy exertions*. However the matter has yet to come before Parliament which will be about the 6th of April, and then we shall probably hear what the collective wisdom of our Senate will determine on the subject. That the matter will be taken up vigorously, there can be little doubt. The India Mail of the 1st of March may however assist Ministers in their troubles as it took home the account of the taking of the Forts of Chuenpee and Ty-cock-tow, and the Ephemeral Peace knocked up between Captain Elliot and Keshen, while the magnificent acquisition of Hong-Kong will no doubt be sufficiently insisted on—What will be said when the news of the recommencement of Hostilities is announced is problematical?—Meanwhile Tea is getting awfully dear in England. The news of the Ephemeral peace may lower the prices for a few days, but the May Mail will stir up the embers of hostility again. We should not be at all surprised yet if the China Question proves the stumbling block to the Whigs. If a debate comes on they must either join in the condemnation of their own employés, and offer them up as victims—or declare boldly that they acted under their instructions, if even they refuse to say what those instructions were. There is no middle course, and if the Ministry take the burthen of the China business on their own shoulders, we somehow think it will be found a little too heavy to bear.

WITH reference to the Clibborn Commission we entertain some doubts as to the policy and rectitude of punishing Officers for their adherence to their opinions on a mere Court of Inquiry. We have heard it argued that the Court had recorded an opinion in spite of evidence, and evinced contumaciousness in adhering thereto, where their errors had been pointed out by the superior authority. We have also heard it argued that if a Jury find a verdict in the teeth of law and evidence that they are liable to punishment, but we have not yet heard a case cited nor do we think it analogous to this matter. The fact is the error of the whole business has been in the premature and unauthorized publication of the report. It was seen and commented upon by all men, and was clearly an ex-parte paper, until authorized by the confirming authority; and that authority very naturally felt indignant at a one sided appeal to public opinion, while it bore too much of the stamp of authenticity about it to be taken for a spurious article. The Government had no alternative but immediately to approve or condemn the conduct of Major Clibborn and his Detachment at the affair of Nufoosk, and therefore recorded its sense of the merits of the parties in an order in the *Government Gazette*. No one has doubted that the Major and his detachment did their duty gallantly and nobly, and all were pleased with the well merited praise judiciously bestowed on those brave but unfortunate men and their gallant Commander. Government and the Commission then maintained antagonist principles, the inferior power condemns, the superior praises, but still questions are propounded as if no publication of the original opinion had taken place for the re-consideration of the Court, and urged on stated grounds. But the Court knew that their sentiments were before the public, they must now either submit to dictation or persist in their opinion. They have chosen their path; and sorry are we to see two able Officers deprived of their Commands for what they may have conscientiously though fallibly have believed and recorded, and in which belief they were joined by others and even by an Officer of a different Presidency. We disagreed entirely with the views taken by the Court of Inquiry, and think the points for revisal sent by Government sound and relevant to the case, but as a dangerous precedent as one tending to place too overwhelming a power in the hands of the Executive, we consider the removal of the two Officers in question as an event to be deplored, and tremble for the purity and freedom of opinion of a Military Court of Inquiry for the time to come.

May 19.—WE have received a letter from above the Bolan Pass, dated 28th April—but it contains nothing but what we knew before. Nusseer Khan is hovering about the Hills to the S. W. of Khelat and about Khazan. Colonel Stacey is at Khelat, and frequent messengers pass between him and Mr. Ross Bell; but nothing transpires, so it is supposed there is nothing to tell. General Brook's Camp is still at Quetta, and no movements appear to be taking place. Mr. Ross Bell intends stationing himself also at Quetta until September next. The partizans of Nusseer Khan say that he has no intention of giving himself up and relying on the good faith of the British. Every thing is quiet towards Candahar, and the reports of an advance to Herat are all dying away, while the rumours of disturbances in the Punjaub which will require active British interference, gain ground daily. The hot season appears to be setting in with severity in Scinde, and all Military operations for the present will probably remain in abeyance.

THE formation of the 4th Regiment of Native Infantry into a Rifle Corps and the 5th and 23rd into Light Infantry is a measure which will give great satisfaction to every well wisher of the Army. It has long been a subject of regret that some of the Native Regiments of this Presidency were formed not into Light Corps as a branch of the Service particularly adapted to the Sepoys, and the efficiency and utility of which in the Field require no comment. It is true of late all the Regiments of the Line were taught the Light Infantry exercise and the good effects of the system were soon felt, but the distinction of being a thorough light Job was withheld. The suggestion of the present measure is we believe due to Lord Keane; but it was reserved for the present Commander-in-Chief to carry out the idea to perfection. The selection too of the Corps will not we think give rise to jealousy, the 4th and 5th are two old and tried Corps whose valour is attested by the words on their colours and appointments, the colours of the 4th waved at Seringapatam and Beni-boo Ali, while the 5th has "Sa-da-eer" in addition to those honorable distinctions, and more lately Kahun!!! the 23rd if we recollect right, was raised from Ford's Battalion, which did such good and opportune services on the important day of Kirkee, a name which it bears emblazoned on its ensigns. The Sepoys of this Regiment are remarkably fine men and instead of a Stock are noted for wearing a Collar of white Shells (Cowries) round the throat. The 5th and 23d have both had their share of the campaigns in Scinde, and the latter are still in that disagreeable part of the world. We hope these regiments will be armed with the Percussion Muskets which it is said are either arrived or on their way out for the use of the armies in India. An invention of a new Percussion Lock by Baron Heurteloupe mentioned in the *United Service Gazette* of Tuesday last, if correctly described, will be an incalculable advantage in every respect to the European and Native Soldier, while it will render the Musket less clumsy and obviate the chance of missing fire in the wet weather. We extract the account of the Lock as given by our contemporary:

"The lock being placed immediately under the barrel before the trigger, which is, by an ingenious contrivance, completely secured from the action of the weather, this priming is contained in a continuous thin flat metal tube impervious to moisture, and enclosed in the stock of the gun itself, and thereby protected from the effects of rain or wet.

"The tube is about eight inches in length, about an eighth of an inch in width, and contains composition (detonating powder) sufficient for thirty primings; this is, in the first place, placed in the body of the stock, as we have observed, under the barrel, and by a very simple mechanism causes the extremity of the tube to advance over a flat topped nipple, the cock is so constructed as to cut from the tube, at each round, that portion which lies over the nipple, and the hammer acting upon it almost simultaneously produces the discharge."

The clumsy old Flint Lock was always a nuisance, and the Sepoys invariably put so much powder in their pans that any thing was almost impossible, while in line each man was always burning his right hand or cheek; moreover in a wet day it was a mere chance if the muskets would go off at all. Now this new musket we should conceive, will be much lighter than the present affair, and if the present rickety bayonet were taken away, and the Sword-Bayonet substituted, it would be another vast improvement. There is one more abomination which we have before alluded to, and it is the more imperative to mention it as the new rifle and Light Infantry Regiments will find it a positive nuisance—we allude to that quintessence of ugliness and useless ness a Sepoy's Dress Cap! Will any man in his senses say that a light active a rifleman can run with such a flower pot on his head, without clapping one hand to his precious head piece, and even if he does a good puff of wind will baffle all his efforts. The present DRESS Cap is no protection from Sun, Wind or Rain, it seems stuck on a Sepoys head like a Blue Coat Boy's Cap to look at, not for use. The Shako is no head dress for a Native, his own Turban if well made up is useful and graceful too. The Woolen Forage Cap like that worn undress by the 19th Regiment now here is useful and looks well and soldierlike while it approaches the Turban in shape

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—After the Editorial pub-
e *Agra Ukhbar* of the 13th
y, we were most certainly
surprised to observe that his
ents "Britannicus" and

"There it is you see" have come forward to renew their attacks on Lord Keane with additional malignancy. So very fair a statement appeared in the letter of a Correspondent of that Journal on the subject of the death of a Trooper alleged to have been shot by Lord Keane's orders, that for the time it appeared even to carry conviction to the mind of the obstinate Editor of that paper, and hence produced the famous editorial of the 13th Feb. above alluded to, in which he stigmatized these reports of his own Correspondents, as "*unfounded rumours.*" From that time up to May the 8th. "There it is you see," and "Britannicus," &c. &c. very quietly swallowed this allusion to their productions, but finding that their aspersions had been very warmly attacked in the British Parliament, they have thought proper to come forward once more with the old thread bare story, and have induced the consistent *Ukhbar* to publish a reiteration of the *rumours*, which he had before pronounced *unfounded*. We observe that our contemporary of the *Times* allows himself to be led into a partisan feeling against Lord Keane, and calls the Speeches in Parliament on the 12th of February on the Keane-Pension-Debate as "*very ill considered*" and to have brought about A RESULT which any one might have foreseen they were calculated to produce "but which the Speakers themselves must have been most anxious to avert"—if the RESULT alluded to by our contemporary, and which he says the Speakers must have been anxious to avert, be a renewal of the attacks of "There it is you see" and the GENT.'s of his Kidney, why as the former were pronounced as *unfounded rumours* by the *Ukhbar* itself, there can be little doubt that the present letters from the same parties are equally *unfounded rumours*, and deserve the stigma which has been fastened on them most justly by the Editor of the *Ukhbar* and also the British Parliament. Lord Keane only did his duty in repressing the plundering exploits of his Soldiery when in the heart of a foreign and hostile Country. He had issued orders which were set at nought, and had even employed guards to prevent the marauding spirit among his Soldiers; yet notwithstanding all this the system was pursued, and that even to the very door of his tent.

A rascally Trooper met his death not only for disobedience of orders, but for thieving under the very eyes of the Chief authority; the matter passes over as a well deserved execution at the time and in heat of war, and in the heart of a hostile Country, it is known to every officer of his regiment who offer no remonstrances nor make any representations on the subject, and the affair for a time passed into oblivion. When however months afterwards the regiment to which the said trooper belonged, behaved in an unprecedented dastardly manner before the face of an enemy: it was found all of a sudden that there must be some EXQUISITE reason for such paltroonery. One wiseacre stated that the 2nd Cavalry would not charge Dost Mahommed's band, because for sooth they did not like their swords, which by the way they must have worn during the whole Affghan Campaign and most probably long before; whilst there were some people who shrewdly guessed it was rather a dislike to a close inspection of the swords used by Dost Mahommed's friends. All of a sudden a very erudite person who rejoiced in the outriquet of "There it is you See" or "Britannicus" or some name of that sort starts up, and finds every excuse for the villainy and baseness of the 2nd Cavalry, in the execution of one of their number, for pillaging, after prohibition had been issued under the penalty of summary execution. Lord Keane who had during the whole of the Campaign been the subject of violent attack by the correspondents of the *Agra Ukhbar*, was after having been accused of every species of tyranny and wickedness, held up to the finger of scorn as a murderer. The malignant feeling which prompted such an accusation however recoiled on itself, and those who would have admitted overbearing acts, violence of temper, and injudicious conduct, on the part of Lord Keane felt justly indignant that a man however obnoxious to public dislike on many points, should yet have his reputation stabbed and his laurels tarnished with an accusation of deliberate and cowardly, cruelty, by an anonymous writer in the columns of a New[illegible] we to believe every wo[illegible] published on the Aff[illegible] paign on the Bengal s[illegible] has been responsible for[illegible] failure, while the 'prai[illegible] best acts has been dole[illegible] niggardly hand, and on a l[illegible] we have seen him made an[illegible] the Clibborn Commission[illegible] which took place some mo[illegible] he had left India. "There it is you See" said long ago that he would [illegible] Lord Keane's conduct before Parliament. Now is his time, if he is public spirited and not moved by a private spirit of pique and revenge, let him, eschewing all consequences, bring forward his proofs, and at every personal hazard draw down punishment on his Lordship if he deserves it. If however he merely keeps up a series of attacks in the columns of a Paper, his allegations will be received with incredulity, and not all the bolstering of party writing will save him and his "*unfounded rumours*" from the well merited reprobation of the sound and reflecting portion of the Anglo Indian Community.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

April 30th.—Ship Prince Albert, R. Richards, Master, from Singapore 20th March.

Passengers.—Mrs. Richards and children.

May 3rd. Ship Lintin, J. G. Gilman, Master, from Liverpool 2nd Dec. and Cape of Good Hope 27th Feb.—Passengers.—Mrs. Gilman and servant.

Do. Do. Ship Kirkman Finlay, John Scott, Master, from Liverpool 26th Nov.

May 6. Barque Halifax Packet, J. W. Smith, Master, from London 7th Nov. Passengers.—A. S. Falconer, Cadet, Messrs. A. Bain, W. Inglis, J. Cauldwell, J. Metcalf, R. Foyer, J. Dalzell and W. Barnes, Engineers and 8 Natives of India.

May 8, Cleopatra Steamer, Capt. Webb, from Suez Passengers: Cantain Abbott, Bengal Artillery, Lieut. Col. Dowker, 4th Mad. N. I., S. Ponder, Esq., Merchant, Wm. Baynes, Esq., & H. C. Taylor, Esq., Bombay, 8 Roman Catholic Priests, and 3 Servants.

From Aden: Dr. and Mrs. Purnell, Lieut. Sympson, Eur. Regt., Lieut. Woolaston, I. N., Invalids and Servants.

Passengers left in Egypt not in time for the Cleopatra: Dr. Bremner, Miss Gray, Messrs. Wallace, Dalzell, Smith, Dennis, Ashburner, and Mocha, Captain Chalmers, H. M. 22nd Regt.—Engineers: Cunningham, Patterson, Taylor and Patterson.

May 10th. Brig Hamido, E. Daviot, Master, from Colombo 1st March.

Do. Do. Barque Caledonia, H. Cammell, Master, from Liverpool 2nd February.

Do. 11th. The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Husson Coonjee, Syrang, from Tankaria Bunder.

May 12th. Ship Belvidere, S. Stephenson, Master, from Liverpool 11th December.—*Passengers*—Lieut. Boulderson, I. N. and Miss Boulderson.

Do. do. Barque Ellora, J. Black, Master, from Glasgow 20th December.

Do. 13th—The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Commanding from Calicut.—*Passengers*—C. Maltby, Esq. Ast. C.S., Lieut. Brown, H.M. 94th Regt. and —Smith, Esq.

May 14th—Brig [illegible], A. Raxton, Master, from Newcastle 14th October and Cape 19th [illegible]

May 19th, Ship Ann, J. P. Griffith, Master from London, left Dowas 30th January.—*Passengers*—Mrs. Col. Boileau, 2 Misses Boileau, Mrs. Major Meyers, Miss Meyers, and Infant, Lieut. Col. Boileau, Major Meyers, Capt. Few, Lieut. Goldie, Lieut. Harding, Ensign Longmore, and Mr. Anderson, Asst. Surgeon H. M. 22nd Regt.; Messrs. Francis Hammond, Sheppard and Nichols, Cadets, 189 Soldiers, 26 Women and 30 Children H. M. 22nd Regt.

Do. do. The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Husson Coonjee, Syrang, from a Cruize.

Do. 20th, Ship Inglis, H. S. H. Isaacson, Master from London, left England 1st February 1841.—*Passengers*—Lieut. Col. J. T. Pennefather, 22nd Regt. and Lady, Capt. T. S. Conway, Capt. E. W. Lascelles and Lady, Lieut. C. T. Powell, Lieut. E. Dunbar, Lieut. H. A. Evans, Lieut. E. S. Smith, Paymaster J. M. Kennedy and Lady, Adjutant W. Kelly, Quarter Master R. Harkin, Lady and daughter, and Surgeon J. A. Ore and Lady, 22nd Regt., Paymaster W. S. Hall, 17th Regt. Lady and 2 children, Messrs. Jermyn and Lancasters, Cadets—Messrs. Wey, Martin, Line and Jolliffe, I. N., 335 men, 40 women and 40 children H. M. 22nd Regt.

Do. do. Ship Tory, G. Johnston, Master, from London 14th January 1841.—*Passengers* Capt. G. Anderson, Lieut. and Mrs. A. H. Russell, Lieut. W. Smith, Ensign W. Somerville, Ensign Maycock, and Dr. Cruickshank, 22nd Regt., Cadets McKenzie, Mayle and Bayne, 137 Soldiers, 11 Women and 17 Children H. M. 22nd Regt.

Do. do. Barque Crown, John Kerr, Master, from Liverpool 20th January.

Do. do. Ship China, A Phillips, Master, from Liverpool 30th January.—*Passenger* Mrs. Phillips.

Do. 21st. Ship Shannon, A. Kellock, Master, from Liverpool 29th Jan.—*Passengers* M. Peel, Mr. McDowell, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Benning.

Do. do. Ship Briton's Queen, A. Smith, Master, from Newcastle 12th Dec.

Do. do. Barque Louisa, J. Jackson, Master, from London 19th Jan.—*Passengers* Mrs. Stoequeler and J. A. Brockman.

Do. do. Ship St. Lawrence, J. Newlandy, Master, from Liverpool 14th Jan.

DEPARTURES.

April 30th—Ship Milikel Behar, G. Hutchison, Master to China.

Passengers.—6 Arabs.

Do. do. Drengan, J. Mackenzie, Master to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Major Strahan, Ensign and Duperior, 26th Came onions.

May 1st. Portuguese Brig of War GentilLibertadora, Bernardino Portugal de Graca, Capt. to Mosambique.

Do. Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Zenobia, Lieut. H. H. Hewitt, Comg. to Kurrachee.

Do. Do. The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, Lieut. J. J. Young, Comg. to Suez.

Do. Do. 4th. Portuguese Brig Novo Viajante, V. M. de Pawa, Master, to Macao.

May 5. H. H. Imaum of Maseat's Ship Caroline, H. Jones, Master, to Bunderabbass and Bushire. Passengers—30 Natives.

Do. 6. Brig Brigand, J. Paddon, Master, to China.

May 11th Arab Ship Jndel Rahmon, Mahommed Mulloola Nacoda, to Muscat.—*Passengers*—4 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Rothschild, V. Luckett, Master to Liverpool. *Passenger*—O. Barnaud.

Do. 12th, Ship William Gillies, Thomas Clark, Master to Liverpool.

Do do Martha Ridgway, J. F. Bisset, Master to Liverpool.—*Passengers*—H. Miles, W. H. Snell, Esq., Miss Stafford and Servant, and F. McKeay.

Do. 13th, Brig Hamoody, Mahommed Amud Nacodah, to Singapore.

Do. do. Barque Clarissa, G. Andree, Master, to Madras.—*Passengers*—Mrs. Andree and Family.

May 14—Barque Emily, J. C. Hillman, Master, to Cowes.

Do. 15—Barque Sarah, W. P. Walker, Master, to Madras.

May 16th, The E. I. C. Cutter Nurbudda, Husson Coonjee, Syrang, on a Cruize.

Do. do. American Barque Cavalier, J. G. Waters, Master to Zanzibar.

Do. 16th, Ship Charles Grant, W. Pitcairn, Master to Singapore and China.—*Passengers* Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, 3 Parsees, and 4 Servants.

Do. do. Grab Brig Dadaloy, Mahomed Aujum, to Siam.

Do. 18th, Ship Lord Amherst, R. J. Hopkins, Master to China.

Do. do. Bucephalus, A. Small, Master to Greenock.—*Passengers* J. Birdwood, C. Birdwood, Miss Birdwood, Mrs. Peterson, and Servant.

May 19th, Ship Ann, W. S. Murray, Master, to London.—*Passengers*—8 Invalids, 1st B. E. Regt., 1 Invalid H. M Ship Larne, and 1 Boiler Maker.

Do. do. The E. I. C. Cutter Margaret, Munjee Alley, Syrang, on a Cruize.

Domestic Occurrences.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

On Tuesday the 4th May, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the revd. W. K. Fletcher, M. A., the rev. George Pigott, B. A., to Mary, daughter of the late J. Elliott, esq., H. M. 15th Hussars.

At Cannanore, on Monday the 3d of May, by the Rev. Alfred Fennel, B. A., captain Alfred Speed Williams, of the Indian Navy, to Pamela Eliza, only daughter of colonel Lewis Bird, of the Bengal Army.

At Ahmednugger, on the 17th May, by the Rev. James Jackson, A. M., Brigade Serjeant Samuel White of the Artillery, to Miss Mary Clarke, eldest daughter of the late Mr. James Clarke.

[illegible] Wife of Mr. Sub Conductor J. Jones, of a daughter.

At New Town, Vepery, on the morning of Thursday the 6th May, Mrs. J. Jans, of a daughter.

At Trichinopoly, on the 2d instant, the lady of Lieut. Bissett, of the 15th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At Secunderabad, on the 20th April, the lady of Captain McGoun, Depy. Judge Advocate General, of a daughter.

At Bangalore, on Tuesday, the 20th April, the lady of Lieutenant T. C. Hawkes, 23d L. I. of a son.

DEATHS.

At Ootacamund, Neilgherry Hills, on the evening of the 26th April, Christina Isabella, the Wife of Assist. Surgeon D. Macfarlane, M. D., of the Madras Artillery, aged 20 years.

At Bangalore, on the 21st April, Jane Stirling, infant daughter of Captain Oswald Bell, 12th Regt. N. I., aged 11 months and 6 days.

At Bangalore, on the 2d May, William Seeley, the infant son of Captain E. W. Kenworthy, 23d Light Infantry, aged 5 months and 6 days.

At Madras, on the morning of the 4th Instant, the infant Son of Mr. Thomas Joseph, aged 3 days.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

Bombay Castle, 7th May 1841.

No. 304 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Brigadier Gibbon, dated Deesa the 8th March 1840, appointing Brevet Captain Farquhar of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to take charge of the office of Sub-Assistant Commissary General in charge of Bazars at that Station, until the arrival of an Officer of the Commissariat Department.

No. 305 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

A Field Detachment order by Lieutenant Colonel C. Davies dated Camp at Karrack the 13th March 1841, appointing at the requisition of the Resident, Lieutenant K. Jopp of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, and directing Assistant Surgeon Behan to assume medical charge of the Residency, from that date (without interfering with their present duties) until further orders.

No. 306 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel C. Payne, dated Surat the 3d April 1841, appointing Lieutenant MacDougall to act as Adjutant to the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Lye on duty to Bombay.

A Field order by Major General Brooks, dated Quetta the 2d April 1841, directing Surgeon Patch to perform the duties of Superintending Surgeon to the Force without prejudice to his present charge, during the absence of Surgeon Sheppee, until the arrival of Superintending Surgeon Kane, or until further orders.

No. 308 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Sir John Fitzgerald, K. C. B. to the Command of the Field Force in Upper Scinde, vice Major General Brooks removed.

2d. Major General Brooks will on the receipt of this order, deliver over temporary charge of the Scinde Field Force to Brigadier England, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment.

3d. Brigadier Valiant, K. H. is directed to deliver over charge of his Brigade to the next Senior Officer and return to Bombay and resume Command of the Garrison.

Bombay Castle, 8th May 1841.

No. 309 of 1841.—The Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to re-publish the following notification issued in the General Department, under date the 30th ultimo.

NOTIFICATION.

It being desirable that the standard Weights an Measures established by law, should be used in all transactions, including contracts, &c. on behalf of Government, the Honble the Gover-

nor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future they be employed by all Government Officers on such occasions.

No. 310 of 1841.—Ensign W. H. Stovell, of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to resign the Hon'ble Company's Service.

Bombay Castle, 11th May 1841.

No. 311 of 1841.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department, under date the 5th instant, Assistant Surgeon R. A. R. Nicholson, is appointed Civil Surgeon at Rajcote.

No. 312 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department, under date the 8th instant, the nomination of Assistant Surgeon Seaward to perform the duties of Civil Surgeon at Nassick, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Watkins, has been cancelled, and the duties of the latter officer entrusted to Acting Assistant Apothecary Hagen, who will proceed from Ahmednuggur to Nassick, to take charge of them.

Bombay Castle, 13th May 1841.

No. 313 of 1841.—The following Native promotions are made:

Guzerat Provincial Battalion.

Jemedar Damajee Powar to be Subedar, and Havildar Poonjeah Kannah to be Jemedar, in succession to Baboue Roopjee pensioned.—Date of Rank 1st January 1841.

Jemedar Dildar Khan to be Subedar, and Havildar Hurry Jeewan to be Jemedar, in succession to Gumaa Sucknae pensioned.

No. 314 of 1841.—Captain W. Scott, Civil Engineer in Candeish, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Southern Provinces, from the 1st proximo, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 14th May 1841.

No. 315 of 1841.—Cornet W. W. Anderson of the 1st Light Cavalry, is appointed an Acting Aide-de-Camp on the Personal Staff of the Honorable the Governor, from the 28th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1841.

No. 316 of 1841.—Lieut. and Brevet Captain T. Ayre, of the 3rd Regiment of Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

No. 317 of 1841.—By a resolution passed in the General Department under date the 8th Instant, Assistant Surgeon McKenzie was removed from the Medical charge of the Konkun Subsidiary Jail, and his services placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 18th May 1841.

No. 318 of 1841.—The following Extract (paras. 1 and 3) of a letter from the Honble the Court of Directors, No. 20, dated the 31st March last, is published for general information.

We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty, viz.

Lieut. Colonel H. D. Robertson.

Lieutenant T. R. Morse.

" Adam Hogg.

" William Hodgson.

We have granted additional leave to the following Officers, viz.

Captain E. H. Hart, three months.

Lieut. C. P. Kennett, six months.

2d Lieut. Henry Wood of the Engineers, has been permitted to resign the service.

No. 319 of 1841.—A furlough to Europe for three years, is granted to Acting Conductor Elliott, of the Ordnance Department, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Honble the Governor in Council,

P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secretary to Government.*

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 1st May 1841.—The Futtehgurh station orders dated the 29th March last, appointing Lieutenant S. Toulmin, of the 63d regiment of native infantry, to officiate as agent 1st division army clothing, on the responsibility of Major Gerrard, until the arrival of the officer nominated to the situation by government, or until further orders, is, with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The appointment, in general orders of the 2d ultimo, of lieutenant D[illegible]acLeod, of the 74th regiment of native infantry, to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 16th light cavalry, is, at his own request, cancelled.

Assistant surgeon W. Pitt, on being relieved from the charge of the 45th regiment of native infantry, will proceed to Berhampore, and afford medical aid to the depots of her majesty's regiments at that station.

Assistant surgeon J. R. Comon, M. D. and J. Jowett are appointed to serve with the troops employed on the eastern expedition, and are directed to be sent to the presidency, in charge of such details from Berhampore as may be ordered down for embarkation.

Assistant surgeon A. W. Crozier, lately attached to her majesty's 62d regiment, is appointed to do duty with her majesty's 55th foot, and directed to join.

Assistant surgeon W. Barth, on being relieved from the charge of the 23d regiment of native infantry, is directed to proceed to Dinapore, and to do duty under the orders of the superintending surgeon at that station.

Assistant surgeon T. C. Hutchinson, at present attached to the 1st battalion of artillery at Dum Dum, is at his own request re-appointed to serve with the troops of the eastern expedition, and directed to report himself to the officiating superintending surgeon, at the presidency.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

4th battalion artillery—lieutenant lieut. captain and adjutant E. Sunderland, from 20th April to 20th December, to visit Simla, on medical certificate.

52d regiment native infantry—lieutenant J. C. Lamb, from 1st May to 1st November, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 3d May 1841.—The brigade order by brigadier J. H. Litler, commanding the eastern frontier, under date the 20th March last, directing a party of the 36th regiment of native infantry, detached to Dacca in charge of treasure, to return to Sylhet by water, is with the sanction of government, confirmed.

The regimental order of the 18th ultimo by lieutenant-colonel G. Kingston, appointing lieutenant E. Hall to act as interpreter and quarter master to the 52d native infantry, during the absence of lieutenant interpreter and quarter master A. Mackintosh on sick certificate, is confirmed.

Sub-conductor Samuel Tyler, at present attached to the arsenal of Fort William, is posted to the Cawnpore magazine, and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

72d regiment native infantry—lieutenant-colonel A. Roberts, C. B. from 11th April to 30th October, to visit the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate.

2d troop 3d brigade of horse artillery—1st lieutenant H. A. Carleton, from 1st May to 15th August, in extension, to remain at the presidency, on private affairs.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief

P. CRAIGIE, *Major.*

Acting Adjt. Genl. of the Army.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, MAY 6.

By letters of the 17th ultimo, we are sorry to learn from Capt. Broadford's Camp, that there has been some mortality, much sickness, and more desertion among the native portion of the troops, who accompanied the Kafilah of Shah Soojah's "womankind" from Loodhiana to—or rather *towards*, Caubul.

The number of deserters from among the sepoys, by the time the Kafilah had reached Emeenabad, amounted to more than a hundred and fifty, and there were, at that time, a large number of the native soldiery in hospital, "undergoing," says our correspondent, "all the rites of *hospitality* at the hands of a youthful and inexperienced Assistant Surgeon, who was himself a severe sufferer from the combined effects of heat and exposure."

The number of deaths that had occurred is not specified, but particular mention is made of one case of accidental death, details of which we shall give in the words of our correspondent.

"A restive camel threw his load, consisting of one of the wives of Shah Soojah, concealed of course, with such privacy as a Kujawub may afford. Entangled in his fallen burthen the beast fell heavily upon it; in an instant one of the European officers hastened to the spot and would fain have released the poor captive—over whom the camel, entangled as we have said in some of the ropes of the Kujawub, was still struggling. But even amid all the pain and peril of the moment, the unfortunate lady forbade him to approach her, and enjoined him, as he hoped that his end might be happy, not to save her life at the cost of what she must regard as "outrage worse than death." It by no means follows that this luckless lady was in effect more spotless than her fair compeers, but she must have been aware that a terrible penalty would attach to her acceptance of that sort of assistance, which could alone have been effectual, from any man, and more especially perhaps, (though I know not this,) from any one not among "The Faithful." Be this how it may, the gentleman thus "warned off" reluctantly drew back, and it was not till the approach of some eunuchs—who, (I have it on authority,) are always in the way when they are *not* wanted, and out of it when they *are*—that with an infinite deal of bungling, the fair sufferer was at length extricated. She was by this time almost lifeless, as might be gathered from the increased faintness of her cries; and during the night it was reported that this victim of Asiatic absurdity and jealousy had breathed her last.

"It would not, perhaps, be easy to supply a more striking illustration than the above, of the miserable bondage in which these mere objects of sensual enjoyment are enthralled. No wonder that they are often less virtuous, even, indeed, than their sisterhood of "happier climes," who know no restraint save that which religion, honour and morality enforce."

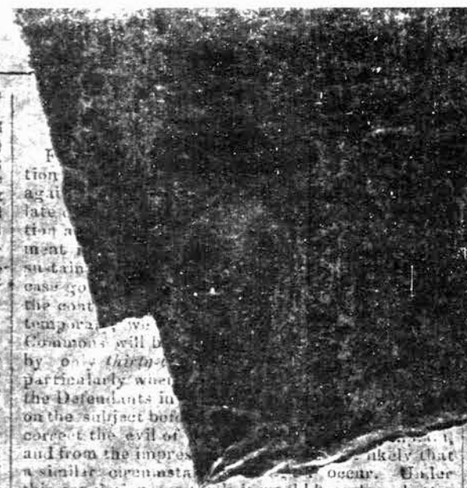
The treatment experienced by our troops, from the Sikhs, in the march through the Punjaub, is said to have been strangely compounded of concession and incivility; as if everything were given—(when given) from fear rather than from any more kindly feeling; and the twisting of moustaches, the sneers of distant gentlemen in nondescript attire, bearing the slightest resemblance in the world to European uniform; and the "show off gallopades" of wondrous fat and pursy horses, "got into progression" by way of intimidating the topee-wallahs was, we are assured, something nearly approaching the sublime, in fact but one little step from it.

HURKARU, MAY 8.

We have been put in possession, since our last, of some details of the siege of Chundong in Bundelkund, which will be perused with no little interest, although the destinies of nations were not dependent upon the issue of the conflict. It appears to have been a very smart and well contested affair; the enemy fought gallantly, and although our detachment was a pretty strong one, our victory was not very easy. It appears that the Force consisting of the Infantry of the Bundlekund Legion (900) 3 companies of the Gwalior Contingent, (180) 1 company of the 13th N. I. (85) the cavalry of the B. L. (400) 2 nine pounders and 1 Howitzer of the Contingent, and 2 six pounders of the Legion, marched from Jhansi on the evening of the 9th ultimo, to a place called Mainpore, 3 miles to the southward of Chergong. On the 10th the camp moved to Nuri about the same distance, to the North-west, and before day-break of the 11th the whole Force moved upon Chergong. About day-break our advance came upon the enemy, 50 horse and 250 foot; but as our troops formed and advanced with the utmost steadiness, the enemy fell back upon the village of Cheroni, and after firing it, retreated to Chergong. Our camp then was moved up from Nuri to occupy the ground in the rear of the village, and a squadron, under Lieutenant Werner of the Bundlekund Cavalry, sent out to reconnoitre. When about parallel with the Fort, the reconnoitring party was saluted by a smart fire from some five or six guns, which did not very much execution—one horse only having been wounded, though Lieut. Werner himself very narrowly escaped, a shot having struck the ground close to him. Without any further damage, the squadron regained the main force, and the enemy opened, with some vigour, upon our camp. Some round shot passed through two or three of our tents, and wounded some of our men. On this a nine-pounder and Howitzer were run up, and a sandbag battery hastily erected, at about 800 yds. from the Fort, on which our guns opened with good effect, and in less than half an hour nearly silenced the enemy's fire. Our tents were then struck and sent to the rear, out of range of the enemy's guns. Piquets were posted at different points, and the day's work was closed. On the 12th nothing was done. On the 13th a party of grass cutters having been sent out for forage, a party of the enemy endeavoured to cut them off on their return to camp. Lieut. Werner was sent to cut with a troop to the support of the camp followers; but when advancing upon a body of the enemy, about 100 in number, who had been annoying him with their matchlocks, just as he was about to give the word to "charge," he was astonished by a shower of rockets which put the horses in confusion. He soon rallied the troop—but the enemy had retreated behind the stockades, from which they opened a galling fire, whilst another party took him, in flank, from a village called Pahari. Nothing was to be done, but to retreat—which was fortunately done with out any loss either of man or horse. On the 14th and 15th nothing was done. On the 16th reinforcements arrived from Cawnpore—3 companies of the 52d N. I.—a troop of the 8th Cavalry under Capt. Daniell, and the battering train (two 18 pounders, and two mortars) under Capt. Pepper. On the morning of the 17th, the mortars were got into battery—and on the morning of the same day the heavy guns were placed also. Next morning the ordnance set to work in earnest; and twice the town was fired by the shells, but each time, the flames were got under. The enemy returned one fire, but not with much effect, though tolerably well directed. Our practice is described as having told well on the citadel, and the town was towards the evening again ignited, but the blaze was soon subdued. On the 19th it having been judged that a stockaded garden to the right of the Fort, would furnish the best position for our breaching batteries, Capt. Jamieson, of the 52nd, with a detachment of 3 companies of Infantry, and a squadron of horse, went out, at 2 o'clock in the morning, to get possession of it; but, owing to the thick darkness of the night the party separated, missed their way, and were able to do nothing. On the 20th, an hour before day-break, the same detachment moved out again, and carried the garden in gallant style, after a most determined resistance. It appears that when about 100 yards from the ditch of the stockade, four rounds of sharpnel were fired from the howitzer, to clear the garden, but there was no symptom of an enemy. The companies were then advanced, to move back the brambles, to clear a passage for the troops. Some of our men had just given over their muskets, to set to work unencumbered, when a tremendous discharge of stink-pot and rockets fell among the detachment, and put them in confusion. They could scarcely be rallied before a galling fire from some 200 matchlocks was poured upon them which disabled many of our men and would have done more execution, but for the previous discharge which had prostrated many of them. Our men, it is said, behaved admirable—they soon rallied, formed, fired a volley, which was succeeded by a pretty brisk exchange of compliments. By this time the 6 pounders, which had been sent for, arrived, together with a company of the 14th N. I. The guns were planted at the two northern extremities of the garden and played prettily along the trenches, sweeping them with grape—the Infantry then, with a loud cheer, rushed into the garden, by a small aperture, in the west face. The enemy did not stay to receive them, but retreated into the Town, as our troops entered.*

The stockaded garden being thus in our possession, the detachment threw up a temporary work before them, composed of sand bags and cuttumbas, to cover them from the severe fire of the enemy, which lasted till 3 o'clock. Our ordnance here played beautifully—raked the whole face, from which the enemy were assailing us, and indeed were the salvation of the detachment. A sharp fire was kept up from the Town till 9 o'clock, and at midnight the place was evacuated. It appears, that the forces were not strong enough in the Cavalry arm, to surround the fort and cut off the retreat of the enemy. The Town, when taken, presented a sad picture of desolation—not a soul was to be seen in it, and the ravages of fire were every where visible. A large powder magazine was exploded, after our people had got into the Town, but we do not know if it occasioned any loss. In the affair of the 20th, three of our men were killed—and *eighty-two* wounded, many of whom are not expected to recover. The Jagheerdar has made off to Tehree, and the Jaghee been formally resumed.

* One man alone stood his ground, and with a single blow nearly severed the head of one of our sepoys from his body but four bayonets were soon through him.



during the past week, but the the price of bread, not being extortion already practised, suit in the market are ex- of the stalls having prices equally fine, and may be erate rate. Poultry is plen- it still continues at a high undergo little or no change, rather a drug in the market per ton.

LOUR, WHEAT, &c.

Flour 1 Wheat, 6s to 8s 0d per Bushe. Ditto, 2s to 3s 6d per bushel Barley, 5s 0d per bushel Barley, Cape, 6s per bushel Oats, 5s 0d to 7s 0d Hay, £7 to £8 10 per ton Wheat, Straw, £2 to £2 10s per load.

per 100lbs. Seconds 13s Ration, 15s Bread, 6½ per 2lb loaf Bran 3s 0d per bushel

FEBRUARY 12.—Mercantile affairs still wear a very monotonous appearance, and little or nothing has been done during the past week. Money still continues to be very scarce, and a degree of diffidence is exhibited by all parties, it is held forth by some that commerce will wear a different aspect in the course of a month. Tea still remains at the same price as per last. British goods of all description may be obtained in any quantity, and parties possessed of cash may get them at the invoice price.

(From the Sydney Herald, Feb. 16.)

RAILWAY.—We are informed that the necessary levels are about to be taken just beyond Liverpool, from the junction of the cross Roads, leading from the Great South and West Roads, through Campbell Town, and that by the Razorback, for a Railroad from that point to Parramatta Wharf; thus forming steam communication with Sydney; the line is short, little or no difficulty presents itself, and it must add inestimable benefit to Liverpool and the properties of Mr. Throsby, Messrs. Macarthur and others adjoining and beyond the line. This will probably be one the commencements. Australia adopting thy most magnificent, effective, and valuable discoveries English enterprize, which has already rendered it almost practicable to rise early in Edinburgh, breakfast at York, or Liverpool in Lancashire, lunch in London, and sleep at Paris.

(From the Sydney Herald, Feb. 16.)

SYDNEY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.—As there is no subject of more importance to the public than keeping this correct, it is hoped that during the ensuing sessions of Council some arrangements will be made for having a person appointed to keep these in proper order, as the duties of the Chief constable are now, apparently, such as to give any man, however active, full employment; and the villany that is practiced in the operations of weighing and measuring, presses heavily on the working classes.

SYDNEY BANK SHARES.—One hundred and ten shares in this establishment was sold yesterday, by Mr. Samuel Lyons, at the following rate of premium; 50 shares, £1 paid upon each, at 20s. 31.; 10 ditto, at 21s.; 50 ditto ditto, at 20s.; total, £551 15s.

MORE LAWYERS.—Yesterday morning the following gentlemen had notices posted on the door of the Supreme Court intimating that they intend to apply to be admitted Attorneys, Solicitors, and *Proctors*, of the Supreme Court on the last day of the term Mr. Edward Arthur, late of Surrey-street, Strand, County of Middlesex; J. Frederick Lord Clay, late of Bishop Wearmouth; J. Hawkes Valentine Turner, late of Calthorpe-street, Middlesex; Henry Tyssen, late of 13, New Inn, Middlesex; Henry James Cory, of Pitt-street, and Charles Bethel Lyons, late of Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, Mr. William Henry Johnson, late of Gower-place, Euston-square, Middlesex, but now of Goulburn-street.

SYDNEY.

DEATH FROM PUGILISM.—Francis Sylvester, Richard Lamb, James Cullen, James Hunter, and John Huxley,—You are to receive the sentence of the Court, having been found guilty of feloniously killing and slaying James Bidha in a prize fight. If it had been made manifest that the practice of prize-fighting were getting ground in this Colony, it would be imperative on this Court to interpose, by a very severe example, the authority of the law, in order to dispel any delusion which may prevail as to its legality. The occasional exposition of the law upon this subject from this Bench has happily checked the frequency of this offence, and has perhaps rendered severity in the present instance unnecessary. It cannot, however, be too deeply impressed upon the minds of all, that this practice is highly criminal, from its tendency to encourage a spirit of idleness, disorder, and debauchery, and to brutalize the human heart. The practice has been denounced in ancient as well as modern times by the most eminent Judges, as unlawful. Its illegality is not founded in a spirit of false delicacy and feminine refinement, hostile to manly sports, and the vigorous exercise of the generous faculties of our common nature; but it is based on a just regard for the interests of humanity, decency and public decorum. The plea on which it has too frequently been attempted to be justified is based on a gross fallacy. It would be a reflection on our national character, to imagine that money is a legitimate incentive to personal bravery. If it be necessary to cherish the bull-dog spirit of an Englishman by manly diversions of strength, skill, and activity, all would deplore that that spirit should be tinged with the ferocity of the bloodhound. Such exhibitions as this case illustrates, inevitably tend to such a consequence. The idea of two civilized men meeting to batter each other to death for a few pounds, is revolting to every right feeling of the heart, and alike opposed to all law, human and divine; this is carrying the vice of gambling to an awful height, not merely money, but life, is at stake. Without any just cause of offence two young men agree, on a Saturday, to fight on the Monday for a wager of £5. Notwithstanding the intervention of the Sabbath, a day for reflection and for composing the angry passions of the heart, they meet, and after a bloody contest of an hour, one falls, and is suddenly ushered into the awful presence of his Maker, with all his sins upon his head. Whatever may have been the demerits of the deceased, you, Sylvester, have much to answer for. You appear, in this instance, to have been the aggressor, although the younger of the two; for you, and the other young men engaged in this unlawful transaction, some allowance may be made; but you, James Cullen and James Hunter, have not the plea of youthful passions and impetuosity, of temper to extenuate your offence; old enough to be the fathers of your fellow-prisoners, you were not merely lookers on, but active abettors in the sanguinary conflict. Had you a just sense of your duty befitting your age, you might have prevented the fatal consequences which have ensued. In every point of view you have been more criminal than the younger offenders, and the Court is bound to draw a distinction between your case and theirs. The Court in awarding its sentence has taken all the circumstances of the case into anxious consideration. You, Sylvester, Lamb, and Huxley, have been recommended to mercy by some of your neighbours, on account of your youth, and you have already endured some imprisonment. These topics of mitigation are borne in mind by the Court, but it is necessary by some example to assert the authority of the law, and convince others by your sufferings, that the offence of which you have been found guilty is regarded as most dangerous to the peace and welfare of society. The sentence of this Court is, and this Court doth order and adjudge, that you Francis Sylvester, Michael Lamb, and John Huxley, be severally imprisoned in Her Majesty's Gaol, at Windsor, for two calendar months, and that during that period you and each of you be kept in solitary confinement for one week continuously; and the sentence of the Court upon you, James Cullen and James Hunter, is, that each of you be set to work on the public roads of this Colony in irons for four calendar months.—*Sydney Herald, Feb.* 15.

SYDNEY GAZETTE, FEB. 6.

ARRIVAL OF SIR THOMAS MITCHELL.—By the arrival of the *Mary Bannatyne*, Sir Thomas Mitchell has once more returned to the scene of his former labours. We congratulate Sir Thomas, and hope that the well earned title he has received at the hands of her Majesty, he may long live to enjoy. The colonists of New South Wales should not allow one day to pass without calling a meeting of the most respectable of their body, to appoint an early day to give a public dinner to the man who 'in sun shine and in storm' cut his way through the dense forests of Australia, and discovered regions that are now covered with the herds and flock of our enterprising colonists; this is not the only mark of respect that in our opinion should be shown to Sir Thomas; a piece of plate, however trifling in value, would testify the value the Australians place on him who opened such vast fields for their exertions. If any man deserves well of his country, it is he who explores and discovers unknown tracts of country. *To men such as these, statues might indeed be erected during their life time.*

(From the Sydney Herald, Feb. 11.)

We perceive, by our Port Macquarie correspondent's communication, that the inhabitants of Port Macquarie are at length doing that which they ought to have done a couple of years since,—forming a steam Navigation Company. One boat will, we presume, be considered sufficient for the present, although, in case of accidents, a second should be provided as early as possible; and, as dispatch is of the utmost importance, we would call the attention of the Managers of the Company to the boat now on the stocks at Mr. Lowe's yard, which we imagine could be finished by the end of the year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.—Yesterday morning, Captain Parker and Lieutenant Wardle, both of the 28th Regt., marched into town, from Parramatta, accompanied by fifty men of the same regiment. The whole of this regiment has now been withdrawn from Parramatta.

(From the South Australian, Feb. 13.)

SYDNEY MARKET, FEBRUARY 12.—Flour has ceed to India immediately on the discharge of such portion of her Cargo from London as was consigned to Sydney. On the arrival of the *Marmion* at Sydney, it was ascertained that the Coolie could not be obtained, the project therefore was abandoned. To defray the expenses of the undertaking a considerable sum of money was paid into the hands of the treasurer, Arthur Kemmis, Esq.; which, when the scheme was abandoned, was returned to the subscribers, less some small sum claimed by Captain Jellard. The Sydneyite public had considered the affair settled and forgotten, when to the universal surprise there appeared in the *Herald* of Tuesday a violent tirade against the Committee of Management on the Coolie question, who were called to account for the disposal of the funds and broadly accused of trifling away with the public money. Now, as it has been publicly announced, immediately after it was known that the scheme was impracticable, that the money would be returned to the subscribers on application to Mr. Kemmis, nobody could understand what was meant by such a furious philippic against the Coolie agitators, until, on enquiry, it was ascertained that the money paid by one of the proprietors of the *Herald*, who is now in difficulties, had been detained as part payment of another debt, and that too by request of the complainants and himself. This is the head and front of the Committee's offending, and this the foundation on which has been raised so stupendous a superstructure. We leave our readers to form their own estimate as to what it is worth.—*Port Phillip Patriot, February* 1.

ENGLISH IGNORANCE.—Every fresh arrival from England brings additional evidence of the gross ignorance of Colonial affairs which exists in England. Very lately we quoted from an English provincial journal the announcement of the appointment of a Private Secretary to Sir George Grey, who was described as the Governor of South Australia, and we have now before us several additional instances of similar mistakes. *The Globe*, a leading London journal, speaking of Mr. Peel's model of Hobart Town, which is now exhibiting in London, describes it as the model of "Hobart Town in New South Wales." *The Bristol Gazette* describing the melancholy accident which occurred on board the *Arabia* on her homeward voyage, says the vessel has just returned from "Launceston in New South Wales," and *The Colonial Gazette*, a paper devoted to colonial matters, and pretending to a more intimate acquaintance with the colonies, copies the paragraph without correcting the blunder. Lord John Russell acting in the name and on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, points out Goat Island, a diminutive islet in Sydney harbour, within a gunshot of the shore as a fit and proper place for a penal settlement, and the English Post-Office authorities invariably address the mails for Port Phillip, to the Post Master General, "Port Phillip, South Australia." These evidences of ignorance on the part of those who have the supreme control of our affairs show, in our opinion, the necessity for a radical reform in the administration of the affairs of the British Colonial Empire, and we trust, the day is not far distant which will see the Australasian Colonies rendered independent of the back of an ignorant Secretary of State.—*Ibid.*

IMMIGRATION.—It will be seen, from our advertising columns, that Mr. G. S. Brodie of the Melbourne Auction Company, is on the eve of starting for Britain, and intends during his stay in the mother country to act as an agent for immigration. Mr. Brodie is so universally known and respected, that it would be a waste of words were we to dwell upon his trustworthiness, or to point out his peculiar qualifications for the faithful discharge of so important a duty; but as his terms are in the highest degree liberal, we shall not expect to hear complaints in future of the difficulty of procuring servants. We would recommend the townfolks as well as the country residents to avail themselves of Mr. Brodie's services. Mr. B. will find no difficulty in procuring good household servants at the same rate of wages as housekeepers are at present under the necessity of giving to dirty trollops, who scarce know the difference between a smoothing iron and a frying pan.—*Ibid.*

A BOLTER.—A special bailiff, we understand, has arrived in town in quest of a Hobart Town government functionary, who some short time since disappeared from his post, leaving the government in the lurch to a considerable extent. The worthy has been traced to Melbourne, but it is rumoured that he has since succeeded in making his escape.—*Ibid.*

AUSTRALIA.

ILLAWARRA.—The country surrounding the districts of Wollongong, Dapto, Farrow, Meadow, &c., &c., is at the present moment looking most propitious, and the settlers are actively employed in storing up their crops preparatory to their commencing their second. The harvest in these and the immediate localities has been superabundant, and the agriculturist is sure to reap a reward for his labour. Vegetation and fruit are abundant in these parts—so plentiful that it is wondered why our Sydney markets are not partly supplied from them. Potatoes are selling at low prices, and in better condition than could be expected. Maize is ripening rapidly, and the late refreshing rains have swelled it out wonderfully; although the recent storms have beaten it down it will not be much injured. The present mode of performing the journey to Wollongong is most injurious to this rising and promising district, in consequence of the uncertainty of the steamers, and the removal of the mail coach from Campbell town to Wollongong. The daily post which now runs from Sydney has put an end to that convenience, and the only accommodation thither is the steamer which cannot be depended on. The Maitland is now laid up to be refitted, and the William the Fourth has been sold to Peck and Co., and will run once a week, with the Sophia Jane—nothing like competition—and we may expect better regularity. The conveyance of the post from Campbell town to Wollongong is performed on horse-back, thus prohibiting any one from visiting this healthy spot. Wollongong boasts of two splendid inns, the "Wollongong Inn," and the "Governor Bourke," and are ably conducted by Alderson and Kennedy, so that the visitant can be comfortably accommodated; in fact, these inns are not to be surpassed either in England or in these colonies, as the situation in which they are established commands an entire view of the vast expanse of sea, and the surrounding romantic mountainous scenery, renders the whole truly delightful. This picturesque district will, it is hoped, become the resort of our Sydney fashionables, as it well deserves the appellation of the Brighton of New South Wales. We were visited by a most terrific storm on the 26th instant, but have not heard of its occasioning serious damage. A meeting was appointed for the 30th instant to settle preliminaries for the ensuing races, at the Governor Bourke Inn; Mr. Elliott in the Chair: the result of which we are not yet in possession. The cases at the Police Office were merely trivial, with the exception of re-capturing of four bushrangers, who have been prowling about the mountains for several days past, but who were secured by the Mounted Police. Wollongong has had to boast of a series of dramatic representations, but the effect was not relished in consequence of all the personators being males. The newly arrived emigrant, or small capitalist, would find good quarters here, and never regret having made Wollongong the home of his adoption.—*Australian, Feb.* 13.

THE COOLIES.—Some months ago it was proposed to supply the deficiency of labour in Australia Felix by the importation of Hill Coolies from the East Indies, and for this purpose the *Marmion*, Captain Jellaal, was chartered to pro-

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

DELHI GAZETTE, MAY 5.

The only news we have from Afghanistan is contained in the following letter, dated 17th April:—

"The country about Candahar still continues in a very disturbed state, and the Ghilzees are showing their teeth. A force is to move immediately to Kilati-Ghilzee, to be quartered there, and to consist of two of the Shah's Infantry Regiments, 300 horse and two guns. Major Todd has incurred the severe displeasure of Government by leaving Herat and has added considerably to our embarrassments, and I believe, it is pretty certain that Lord Auckland has remanded him to his Regiment.

Major Leach is still at Cabool working up his accounts, and has a heavy budget to settle. The Caboolees have been repairing their city, after a clumsy fashion, and through the influence of Sir A. Burnes, the marble reservoirs in the arcades of Ali Murdan Khan, have been cleared of filth, and the ill looking stalls which encumbered them removed. This is a great improvement to the appearance of the city, and will contribute to its healthfulness, for the reservoirs were choked with offal and filth to the depth of eight and nine feet, which had been permitted to accumulate for years. Rhubarb (ruwash,) lettuce, and quail are just coming into season. During the winter we have had abundance of duck (about twenty species) plover, spoon-bills, snipe, florikin, Kuhkidurra (a large species of partridge,) rock pigeon and chikor, or celestial partridge. The florikin is dry and flavourless, and I am inclined to think the snipe is the best bird for the table, and next to it, the chikor and rock pigeon. The season has passed rapidly from winter to spring. The apricot trees are in blossom, without their leaves, and the other trees in bad, and in another fortnight they will have put on their verdant livery. It is some days since the snow melted from off the hills immediately round Cabool, and it is fast disappearing from the summits of Paghman and Urghundee.

General Elphinstone and Brigadier Shelton's Brigade are still halted at Julalabad, pending instructions from Mr. Clarke of Umballah, and it seems very probable our troops will march on Peshawur. It is a pity the Sikhs don't choose more agreeable season of the year to misbehave

NORTH WEST PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, APRIL 23.

The late affair at Chirgong is we are sorry to say, another of those too frequently recurring cases, where the gallantry of our Troops is unnecessarily exerted, they themselves exposed to unprofitable danger, and the prestige of our success seriously injured. The cause of these failures is evidently, in the majority of cases, to be found in the circumstance of the Civil authority superseding the Military, of course combined with some mismanagement. In any affair when it becomes necessary that the last resource be appealed to, all authority should rest in the Military man, and the Civil functionary should for the time, become a mere spectator—at this crisis the toga should give way to the sword. In the case before us, as we have been able to gather, the failure, it must be allowed to be, arose chiefly out of the anamalous position of the Commissioner, and the fact of the controling authority being vested in him. At least with the limited information we possess, we can arrive at no other conclusion. It appears that when it was found necessary to proceed against the Thakoor of Chirgong by force of arms, that Mr. Fraser, the Commissioner, was strictly enjoined not to commence operations, but with such a force as would render success certain. The force which was considered sufficient, but which certainly was not, consisted of the Bundelkhund Legion, a detachment from Scindiah's Contingent of Horse, one Artillery Company, and an escort of three Companies of Infantry. Two eighteen-pounders and two nine inch howitzers were sent from Cawnpore, accompanied by a Troop of the 8th Light Cavalry and three Companies of the 52nd Regt. Native Infantry. Such was the force considered sufficient for the reduction of Chirgong *and the capture of its chief* (for one was nothing without the other.) This fort—a small Ghuree—is situated eleven miles from Jhansi, in the midst of a large plain. The Bundelkhund Legion reached and sat down before the place on the 11th instant. On their appearance a fire was opened on them by the Thakoor, which was returned. From that date until the 17th, when the guns and escort arrived from Cawnpore, some skirmishes took place, but without any decisive result. In one of these affairs Captain Verner, Commanding the Cavalry arm of the Legion, highly distinguished himself.

On the 17th guns from Cawnpore were in position, and after four days hard figtting, during which the bravery of the troops on both sides was most remarkable, the Thakoor still held out. Some gardens round the town had, however, been taken by our troops, led on in the most gallant and determined manner by Lieutenant and Adjutant Lauder after an exceedingly hot engagement. To the surprise of every body on our side, day-break on the 21st disclosed the fact that the Thakoor and all his adherents, save a few wounded men, had escaped during the night! The loss on our side, reckoning killed and wounded, did not amount to less than 73, that on the enemy's side is unknown, but was no doubt very great, owing to the number of shells that were thrown into the town and fort.

The principal, if not the only, object of this little war was, we conceive, *to capture the Thakoor and his followers*, and to punish them for their past rebellion and prevent future outrages. That object, at all events, was not attained whether it were the principal or a secondary object. The Thakoor with his two thousand followers, is abroad, and as able as he is willing to plunder the inhabitants of Bundlekund. After the demonstration he made, can any one doubt his ability or his willingness to lay waste villages wherever he and his adherents may please to roam? We therefore, come to the inquiry why was he allowed to escape, if the fact be true as stated, that the Ghurree he occupied and defended with so much bravery is situated on an open plain? The reason can only be accounted for by the circumstance, that Mr. Fraser had an insufficient force, for NOT ONE MAN WAS CAPTURED! We beg to be clearly understood that we are assured, and indeed it could not well be otherwise, that Officers and men acted throughout with the greatest courage. But we are also assured that the escape of the garrison was effected unknown to a single individual who was engaged outside. This error or oversight, or whatever else the unfortunate result may be called, will, we hope, be explained. We hardly think that it can be explained satisfactorily. The enemy escaped because there was not a sufficient number of Cavalry. Such, at least, are the accounts that we have received, and we can conceive no other. Now, what will be thought of this error—supposing our view of the matter to be correct—when we state that a Regiment of Irregular Cavalry—we allude to the Cavalry Regiment belonging to Scindea's Contingent—arrived at Jhansi on the 18th, and were there ordered to halt, though it would have been of the last importance to have had their services for the purpose of surrounding the Ghurree * The only answer that can be given, is that, if the enemy escaped, they might possibly have made for Jhansi; but surely it was better to cut up the enemy on the plain, or keep them confined in the fort till that was taken by storm. But a wing of Infantry was at Jhansi, a fortified town, which could have defended it against three times the number of rebels assembled at Chirgong, who, in their flight, had no other weapons than matchlocks.

We cannot how but infer that the impression among the disaffected in Bundelkund (and we regret to say, that the number is "legion") will not be very favourable as regards our tactics, when they see a Thakoor, of no celebrity, stoutly, and for some days successfully resisting troops, and, when finding his little Ghurree rather too hot, able to give us the go-by. We have been told that Dhuttea and Ooreha are not most friendly dependents. May they not put a case from the Rule of Three, and ask, if the Chirgong Thakoor could do so and so, what cannot we do?

It is not known to what place the Thakoor has [fled]. General rumour has it, that he has gone to [Ch]anda in Bundelkund. We are also credibly [in]formed that there is to be a campaign in that [pla]ce in the cold weather. Be it so—but let [us] bear in mind, what was said by the Duke of [Wel]lington when speaking of the war in Canada, [viz.] "we cannot afford a little war." Of a [truth], we cannot afford *such a pseudo—successful [war] as that we carried on against Chirgong.* In [con]clusion, we have to add that the Ghurree [has] been dismantled. What will follow we know [not].

At present, a Wing of Irregular Cavalry [from] Saugor, and of Infantry from Banda, are [under] orders to keep the peace, as well as they [can], on the frontier.

Since we penned the above we have heard from [our] correspondent, who informs us that the Chirgong Thakoor, some days before operations

* The Cavalry Regiment of Scindea's Contingent, who [were] not allowed to go to Chirgong, had highly distinguished [them]selves at Gwalior many years ago. See Sutherland's [account] of their services in the Bengal United Service Journal.

eggan, captured two Sowars and two Hurkarras, belonging to Mr. Fraser, as we mentioned before, and two luckless Dhobees attached to the Legion, who were in the exercise of their *profession* on the banks of a nullah. By way of showing, as our Correspondent thinks, what the *Sahib log* and our soldiers might expect in the event of their being made prisoners, the Thakoor, without condescending to interrogate our Agent's servants, or even to see them, directed four knights of the broom, armed with tulwars, to sweep off the heads of five of the captives, the remaining one, a Sowar, was spared on account of his conspicuous bravery in having desperately wounded four men before he fell. The other Sowar on the approach of the enemy, deeming prudence the better part of valour, galloped off, but, unluckily for him, his horse fell. When this circumstance was reported to the Thakoor, sentence of death, by the hand of a mehtur, was passed on him; and his wounded comrade was placed under the care of the Thakoor's Hakeem. When our sepoys entered the deserted town on the morning of the 21st, he was recognised, and conveyed to our hospital.

The Chirgong affair having been settled in the way we described, a force will be immediately sent, we are credibly informed, against a Ghurree, called Kairwa, which is in the possession of another disaffected Thakoor. Rumour among the natives, states that the Chirgong Thakoor, after his flight, sought and obtained the hospitality of his brother Bundelah Thakoor of Kairwa. Our Correspondent, however, who ought to be well informed, thinks the Oorcha is the place to which he has rather quietly retired. We hope that, when our troops assemble before Kairwa, the fatal error committed at Chirgong, of having an insufficient number of Cavalry will be avoided; an error that, as far as our information extends, appears the more remarkable as the Cavalry Regiment of Scindea's Contingent was within one march of Chirgong, four days before the Thakoor and all his followers effected their escape. We repeat our hope that some better arrangement will be made before Kairwa. Every body knows that these disaffected Thakoors consider the plundering of a whole district as a kind of religious duty when dispossessed of their Jagheers, and so long as such a tenet is entertained and acted on, our first objects is, as we conceive, to take especial care that the enemy do not escape.

AGRA.—Since our last another fire occurred in that impreving part of the city, near the Custom House, by which thirty houses were destroyed. There was but little property in them, but the annual loss of houses alone, at Agra, must be a serious tax upon the capital of the place. Some Police regulations as to the roofs of houses should be introduced in the city and suburbs, particularly in the absence of a branch of the Bengal Fire Insurance Company, which is, by the way, we observe, without a motto—what would the Directors say "in ignem ruunt" or something equally applicable to this kiln dried country?

A letter from Meerutt says that a grand Ball would take place at that station on the 28th to which there were 80 Subscribers. From this it would appear that the anti-Ball-and-Pa ty feeling which lately prevailed here, has given way to more human dispositions.

A letter from Allahabad announces, we regret to say, the death of two Officers, who were drowned in the Ganges while bathing a little above that station on the evening of the 20th inst. —Ensign Norton, and Lieut. Inglis 37th Regt. N. I. who made an attempt to rescue Ensign Norton, as well as afford assistance to other young officers who were in danger.

AGRA UKHBAR MAY 1.

The Chirgong little go, as we, in our humour, called Mr. Fraser's doings in Bundlekund, is, we hear, far from being settled. Captain Beaton's force has had a skirmish, or, if we may so speak, an overture, previous to the play of more siege guns of Cawnpore which will no doubt commence on their arrival.—Since its occurrence, we learn from another correspondent, that the whole of Scindea's Contingent have been ordered to proceed to Jhansi. We appear, perhaps, to give an undue prominence to these little warlike movements; but then the dearth of intelligence from other quarters just at this period, is remarkable.

Another letter mentions that the Thakoor in his hurry left considerable property behind him in Chirgong, which was set upon by the sepoys with great eagerness. While engaged in this interesting pursuit, a magazine blew up, by which several of the plunderers and camp followers were killed. The total loss, ascertained since our last account, amounts, we now learn, to the large number of 80 killed and 75 wounded. Captain Pepper of the Artillery, we understand, by his skill and gallantry in the affair, maintained the high reputation which that distinguished arm of the service has always borne.

The 1st Bengal European Regiment will we imagine demur to the superiority so quietly assigned to their brethern of Bombay and Madras by the Editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, in the following article. The Bengal European Regiment bore a part in the action of Plassey, which gave India to England, and where to have been defeated would have converted this country into a French colony. What stronger claim the Madras and Bombay Regiments can bring forward, would, we suspect, be very difficult to show, independently of all services in Affghanistan by the Bengalese,

"The Government of India acting, as we understand, on an order from the Court of Directors (never intended to be an instrument of slighting two of the oldest Regiments of their Service), has passed over the strong claims of the 1st Madras European Regiment, and conferred the honour of "Light Infantry" on the sons of their old age—their pet abortions—their boy Regiment—the "young Tenders"—the 2nd Bombay and Madras European Regiments! We cannot imagine on what grounds, except that favouritism so often exercised by parents in dotage on their Benjamins, the real merits of these elder sons of the East India Company have been deprived of the only honour the Company could confer on them. The 1st Bombay regiment has been embodied since the reign of Charles the 2d, as faithfully served its masters, royal and mercantile, in countless wars, in all the varying claims of our Eastern Empire. We know something of the history of this old and highly distinguished corps, and while its antiquity equals that of the 2d Foot, its services in the battle-field need fear no comparison with its brother Regiment. The Court of Directors are little aware of the sore feelings engendered in the hearts of this veteran Regiment, and that at Madras also, by this gross act of injustice. Such we must pronounce that act to be, which, while it confers the honour on the 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry, passes over the far greater claims of the 1st Madras and 1st Bombay Regiments, making at the two latter Presidencies the *newly raised* Regiment, "Light Infantry." No doubt the table of the Court of Directors, will be covered with petitions from the officers and men of this corps.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 30.

We hear that the troops at Jellalabad, en route to Cabul, have been stopped, owing to a requisition from General Avitabili, the Governor of Pushawer, who expected a general rising of the Seikhs.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SECRET DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th March 1841.

1. With reference to the Notification issued by this Government on the 24th December last, relating to the operations of the Detachment under the Command of Major Clibborn when endeavouring to relieve the British Out-post at Kahun, in the month of August last, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information, the Finding and Revised Finding of a Court of Inquiry assembled at Sukkur, for the purpose of investigating the conduct of Major Clibborn and the Detachment under his Command, on the above occasion.

2. The Court of Inquiry, of which Major General Brooks was President, and the Officers named in the margin, were Members, assembled at Sukkar on the 10th November last, and after examination of such evidence as they deemed requisite, the Court, on the 20th of the same month, unanimously recorded their finding (No. 1.)

Brigadier T. Valiant, K. H. M. 40th Regt.
Lieut.-Col. Wymer, Bengal 28th Regt. N. I.
Major Farrel, Bombay 6th do. do.
Major Lloyd, Bombay Artillery.
Captain Hutt, Officiating Judge Advocate.

3. On a careful consideration of the evidence recorded on the Court's proceedings, the Honorable the Governor in Council, for the reasons assigned in a letter to the Adjutant General of the Army, (No. 2.) felt himself compelled to direct the Court to reassemble, for the purpose of revising their proceedings, and to require them to state, on what evidence, or on what information, the several conclusions they had arrived at were founded.

4. In conformity with these instructions, the Court, with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel Wymer, (who had meanwhile proceeded on detached service) re-assembled at Baug, on the 4th February last, and revised their Original Finding, as in No. 3.

5. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council having carefully considered the whole of the evidence adduced before the Court, in support of their conclusions, deems it expedient to publish the following remarks.

6. With respect to the positive declaration made by the Court in the Original Finding, that Major Clibborn in his advance and choice of road to Kahun, placed an undue confidence in the guide Meer Hosson, the Court in their Revised Finding state, that it was not Meer Husson, but another guide named Buchan Shaw who was heard communicating with the enemy, and without referring to any evidence state, that they "were and still are under the *impression* that Major Clibborn was too easily led by his guides."—This qualified conclusion, differs widely from the broad assertion made in the first instance by the Court, and which as it strongly impugned Major Clibborn's prudence and judgment, ought not, in justice to that Officer, to have been made, except on good and sufficient evidence. It is however apparent from the Court's proceedings, that Major Clibborn was well aware of Meer Hussen's character, and that Officer has satisfactorily explained, why with this knowledge, when compelled by the dreadful sufferings of his Men, after the action to search for water at all hazards, he permitted this man, accompanied however by other persons whose interests were opposed to his, to lead the watering party.—The Governor in Council therefore, feels himself called on to state, that the Court's declaration, that "Meer Hussen earnestly pressed the advance "by Nufoosk, that he was heard communicating with the enemy "—yet Major Clibborn allowed himself to be led into the toil," is altogether unsupported by evidence.

7. With reference to the Court's opinion, that Major Clibborn "fell into the fatal but too common error of holding his enemy in contempt," it now appears from the revised finding, that this opinion is not founded on any evidence, but from the circumstance of Major Clibborn having endeavoured to force the pass of Nufoosk when in the Court's opinion there was no prospect of success.—It may however be remarked, that Major Clibborn felt, and as the result fully proved, justly felt, every confidence in his Troops, although from obstacles a part from the prowess of the enemy, he was unable to carry into full effect, the service on which he had been detached.—To infer however from such failure, that Major Clibborn held his enemy in contempt, appears to the Governor in Council to be a conclusion, not warranted either in reason or justice.

8. With respect to the important, and as far as regards Major Clibborn, the highly condemnatory fact recorded in the Court's original Finding "that Major Clibborn did not sufficiently reconnoitre in search of water, but trusted too much to the report of others—There were trees and herbage within 300 yards of his position, which in such a desolate region, ought to have attracted his notice, and had he searched, *it is now known, he would have found water on the spot.*" It appears from the explanation afforded in the revised finding, that this conclusion also was not the result of any evidence before the Court, but an inference drawn from the circumstance of water having been found on the spot about a month afterwards; and from "a sketch of the ground made by Dr. Kirk in which trees and green herbage are represented." The Governor in Council is unable to find that this Court, composed of Five Field Officers of rank and experience could, on such inadequate grounds, have recorded, as a positive fact, which was not the fact, that water actually existed, but that through Major Clibborn's culpable neglect it remained undiscovered, within three hundred yards of his position, and this regret is greatly enhanced by the fact, that Major Clibborn in a Narrative which he submitted to the Court states, that he did send an Officer with a Company of Sepoys in search of water, without success, except as respects the small supply which was found in the vicinity to his position, which speedily became exhausted. In justice to Major Clibborn, the Governor in Council deems it proper of publish a report which has been received from Lieutenant Peacocke, the Officer who was employed on the above occasion, confirmatory of Major Clibborn's statement No. 4.

9. In regard to the Court's opinion that the route to Kahun by Deyrah, offered fewer obstacles, and ought therefore to have been selected by Major Clibborn in preference to that by the pass of Nufoosk, it appears to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, that in coming to this conclusion, the Court did not sufficiently consider the difficulties of the former route, and entirely lost of the fact, that this route is fifty miles longer, that it has two marches, 19 & 20 miles each, without water, and that in a narrow gorge a mile and a half in length, in offers equal, if not superior advantages, for defence, and that nothing is added to the Court's proceedings to shew that the enemy might not with equal facility have assembled on this route. It moreover appears that the Court's opinion in favor of the Deyrah route, was in part founded on "careful drawings made by Dr. Kirk of the three passes and gorges which presented the chief obstructions to the advance of Troops" by the Nufoosk route, but from the annexed declaration by this Officer (No. 5) it is clear, that whatever value may attach to these drawings, they could in no way aid Major Clibborn's judgment in determining which of the two routes to follow, in as much as they were not prepared, until after the advance on Nufoosk had actually taken place, a fact which ought to have been ascertained by the Court, since Dr. Kirk's evidence on other points, appears on their proceedings.

10. The Court in their original Finding have observed, "before Major Clibborn entered the hills, he "received information from Captain Brown that the Murrees were assembling in force at Nufoosk, and "destroying the road." In their revised finding the Court have explained that they came to this conclusion, because the fact of the pass having been broken up and so loaded was, to the certain knowledge of the Court, known at Hyderabad at the end of August, *and therefore Major Clibborn should not have been ignorant of it.* It does not appear from whence the Court's knowledge on the above point is derived, but from the annexed letter (No. 6) from the Officer, who in the first instance was declared to have furnished the information to Major Clibborn, it is clear, not only that no such information was furnished, but on the contrary that Major Clibborn was informed by Captain Brown, in a letter dated only four days before his arrival at Nufoosk, that he (Captain Brown) had heard that the road had not been destroyed, and that the Murrees had not assembled in any numbers for some days past and that although he afterwards received information to the contrary, he had no means of further communication with Major Clibborn.—In this instance al, the Court had it in their power to avoid making an erroneous statement to Major Clibborn's prejudice, inasmuch as Captain Brown appeared as a witness before them.

11. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council cannot allow to pass by without severe animadversion, the reflections made by the Court in their original finding, on certain measures adopted by the Right Hon'ble Lord Keane, and which appear to him to be totally unconnected with the subject, the Court was directed to investigate. The conduct of the Court, in presuming to express an opinion upon those measures, is viewed with decided disapprobation, and it must be obvious, that Lord Keane having left India in March 1840, can in no way be held responsible for the result of military operations undertaken five months subsequent to his departure from this Country.

12. The Governor in Council is also of opinion, that the animadversions made by the Court on the conduct of the late Brigadier Stevenson, are unsupported by evidence, and that as this Officer was not responsible for the original occupation of the Fort of Kahun, in a Country strong and difficult of access, and remote from support or relief, or for the resolution which had been come to of relieving and not removing the Garrison, the preliminary measures he had adopted, and which were arrested by his death, for this relief, are not fairly liable to censure, but were judicious with reference to the means at his disposal.

13. In regard to the subsequent proceedings of his temporary successor, Major Forbes, the Governor in Council is unable at present to pass any opinion, further than that before recording an unfavorable judgment on the conduct of a zealous and meritorious Officer, the Court were in justice bound to require from him an explanation of his proceedings, but which they most unaccountably neglected to do, although Major Forbes was residing on the spot during the whole period the Court were assembled at Sukkur.—In their comments also respecting the size of the convoy entrusted to Major Clibborn, the Court omitted to take into consideration, that it was intended to augment the Garrison of Kahun, by substituting a somewhat stronger detachment for that under Captain Brown, which was to be withdrawn, and the extent of Carriage in consequence necessary to transport provisions for the relieving force.

14. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has remarked with much dissatisfaction the opinion offered by the Court in their Revised Finding, that such Court "has a right to draw inference, and express an "opinion upon what is known to the Members to be facts arising from circumstances under investigation." Were a principle of this nature to be once admitted, evidence produced before Courts similarly constituted, would in many cases, as it has been permitted to do in the present instance, become secondary to vague reports and insinuations.

15. On a final review of the whole of these proceedings, the Honorable the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in thus publicly recording his opinion, that Major Clibborn, and the Officers and Troops under his Command, have well performed their duty to Government, and that they are fully entitled to his strong and unqualified acknowledgements, for their conspicuous gallantry and zealous devotion to the service, under circumstances of almost unparalleled difficulty and suffering, originating in causes beyond human control. On the other hand it is with extreme pain and regret, that the Governor in Council feels himself called upon to condemn, in the strongest terms of reprehension, the unsatisfactory manner in which the Court, of which Major General Brooks was President, have throughout conducted this investigation, and the rash and erroneous conclusions recorded on their proceedings.

16. The views taken by this Government of these proceedings, as now promulgated, have met the full concurrence and approbation of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, and that high authority cordially joins with this Government in the sense which it entertains, as above expressed, of the fortitude and gallantry of Major Clibborn, and of the Officers and Troops under his command, in the action of Nufoosk.

17. The total want of accuracy, judgment and discretion, which has been evinced by Major General Brooks throughout these proceedings, leaves to the Hon'ble the Governor in Council no other than the painful alternative of removing that Officer from the responsible Command of the Field Force in Upper Sinde, and in pursuance of this resolution, orders have been issued from the Military Department for the following arrangements being carried into immediate effect.

1st. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major General Sir John FitzGerald, K. C. B. to the Command of the Field Force in Upper Sinde, vice Major General Brooks removed.

2d. Major General Brooks will, on the receipt of this order, deliver over temporary charge of the Sinde Field Force, to Brigadier England, of Her Majesty's 41st Regiment.

3d. Brigadier Valiant, K. H. is directed to deliver over charge of his Brigade to the next Senior Officer, and return to Bombay and resume command of the Garrison.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy. to Govt*

No. 1.

Friday, the 20th November 1840.

At a Court of Enquiry held at Sukkur, pursuant to Adjournment.

Present, the same Members as on Tuesday last.

The Court is closed, and having carefully considered all that has been brought before them, record their opinion as follows.

The Court having carefully investigated every thing connected with the unfortunate affair of Nufoosk, come to the following conclusion.

1st. That the remote and original cause of the disaster rested with Lord Keane, His Excellency having reduced the number of Troops and crippled the Commissariat to such a degree, that the former were not able to occupy the different posts in sufficient force to protect themselves, much less to act offensively should such a measure become necessary, and the latter from want of means, precluded the possibility of furnishing the supplies absolutely requisite for their support.

2d. Owing to the above causes the month of May had arrived before even the small Detachment under Captain Brown was established at Kahun, altho' Major General Sir Thomas Willshire had determined, that a force of double the strength should be sent early in March.

3rd. To an error of judgment on the part of Brigadier Stevenson in pushing a Force within the Hills at such a season when he knew he had not the means of feeding them, and no inconvenience either in a Political or Military view would have arisen from the delay of a few months when all risk of the subsequent misfortunes woul have been avioded. He apparently did not consider that the arrangement had been determined on at a favorable season and with the supposition of full means.

4th. To the want of information and instructions given to Captain Brown by Brigadier Stevenson and after his death by Major Forbes, for altho' Captain Brown early in August made the most urgent application for supplies, the season was so unfavorable that they ought, in the opinion of the Court, to have sent him orders at once to place his garrison on half or even quarter rations, which would have enabled him to hold out until the favorable season for relief came round.

5th. To the want of a proper understanding between Brigadier Stevenson and Lieutenant Postans, the Assistant Political Agent in immediate charge of Northern Cutchee, the former having determined on throwing in supplies without any communication with the Political authorities, and actually equipped a Force of 1200 Bayonets, 6 Guns, and a strong body of Irregular Horse for that purpose.

6th. To the want of foresight and judgment of Major Forbes, (who commanded after the death of Brigadier Stevenson) and who sent out 1200 Camels and 60 Bullocks, under about half the number of Troops, ordered for this service by his predecessor, and without any consultation with the Political authorities. This measure the Court unhesitatingly condmens.—Orders sent to Captain Brown to put his Men on quarter rations would have answered every purpose, as he had provisions, as events subsequently proved, to enable him, to hold out until the 15th October without such a precaution.—Nor can the Court avoid noticing the uselessness of such an enormous convoy when 200 Camels would have supplied the Garrison of Kahun with Provisions for [illegible]

7th. The Court consider Lieutenant Postans, the Political Agent, in immediate charge of the Country they were to pass thro', highly culpable, for not having accompanied the convoy and in having in the only communication placed on record, which is a private one, so far misled Major Forbes, as to state that in his opinion 400 Infantry, and 200 Horse would prove sufficient to protect the convoy proceeding to Kahun, against any Force the Murrees could bring against it.

8th. The first point to be noticed with reference to Major Clibborn, is his opinion as to the adequacy of his Department for the duty entrusted to him. He states, that it was his conviction two thousand Men would not suffice for the duty to be performed, but that he made no application for an increase to his strength because, *he says*, he knew that none could be afforded, nor did he request any reduction in the amount of the supplies. This statement is most unsatisfactory, a slight calculation would have shewn him how wholly unnecessary was the immense charge entrusted to him, and the same Force destined for service by Brigadier Stevenson, might have been employed by Major Forbes.

9th. The second point relates to the Route selected by Major Clibborn from Phoolajee to Kahun.

The Court differ entirely with him as to the obstacles he would have had to encounter, accurate surveys of the three Routes from Phoolajee and Lehree to Kahun, were made last year by Lieutenant Jacob of the Artillery, and Dr. Kirk; in additional these, the latter Officer had made careful drawings of the tarse passes and gorges which presented the chief obstructions to the advance of Troops. A reference to Captain Jacob's report will shew, that the road over the Nufoosk pass was made by him, and until he constructed it, the pass was impracticable excepting to foot passenger. Now before Major Clborn entered the hills until he constructed it the pass was impracticable excepting to foot passengers. Now before Major Clborn entered the hills he received information from Captain Brown that the Murrees were assembling in force at Nufoosk and destroying the road, on these grounds alone then he *ought not* to have selected the route in question; but there is another instance of the want of judgment of Major Clibborn. He was warned by Lieutenant Postans not to place reliance on Meer Hossein, and he himself doubted his fidelity. This man earnestly pressed the advance by Nufoosk, he was heard communicating with the enemy, yet Major Clibborn allowed himself to be led into the toil. Major Clibborn beyond doubt should have gone by Deyrah; the only difficulty along the whole course is a narrow gorge a mile and a half beyond Deyrah. At that place there is abundance of water and forage, and in the event of resistance he might have halted any length of time and taken steps for turning or forcing the pass.

10th. The only remaining point to be noticed is, Major Clibborn's conduct previous to, and during the action. Here he in the first instance fell into the fatal, but too common error, of holding his enemy in contempt.—His plan of attack was most injudicious. He admits the pass might have been turned from the left but gives as a reason for his not having attempted it, that it would have required to detach 400 Infantry. The Court entirely differ with Major Clibborn on this point. If two Flank Companies were considered by him sufficient to make a direct attack on the whole concentrated force of the enemy in front with every description of artificial as well as natural obstacle to overcome, the same number of Men would have been capable of turning it, and had Major Clibborn adopted this plan, making at the same time a false attack in front, to be converted into a real one when he saw our Troops crowning the height, there can be no doubt the pass of Nufoosk would have been carried with comparatively little loss on our side. The Court is also of opinion that Major Clibborn did not sufficiently reconnoitre in search of water, but trusted too much to the report of others. There were trees and herbage within 300 yards of his position which in such a desolate region *ought* to have attracted his notice and had he searched, it is now known he would have found water on the spot.

Having performed a painful duty in animadverting on the conduct of various individuals, we have increased pleasure in recording our opinion of the patient, enduring fortitude, and determined gallantry of every individual of this brave but unfortunate Detachment, which is above all praise.—'Tis true our arms have met with a reverse, but the honor of the Bombay Troops remains untarnished.

(Signed) G. B. BROOKS
Major General and President.
" T. VALIANT, K. H. Brigadier.
" G. P. WYMER, Lieut. Col. and Member.
" W. FARREL, Major and Member.
" J. LLOYD, Major and Member.
G. W. HUTT, Captain,
Officiating Judge Advocate,

No. 2.

No. 2333 of 1840.

FROM *Secret Department.*
J. P. WILLOUGHBY Esq.
Secretary to Government, Bombay.
TO THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE ARMY.
Bombay Castle, 20th December 1840.

SIR,—I am directed by the Honorable the Governor in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 10th instant, forwarding for the consideration of Government, the proceedings of a Court of Inquiry assembled at Sukkur, and of which Major General Brooks was President, for the purpose of investigating the Military conduct of Major Clibborn and the Detachment under his command, on the occasion of his retreat from the pass of Nufoosk, after a severe action with the Murree tribe of Belloochees, on the 31st of August last.

2. In reply I am desired to state, that the Governor in Council regrets to be compelled to express his disapprobation, at the manner in which this investigation has been conducted and to dissent from the greater part of the reasoning and opinions recorded at the close of the Court's proceedings. In the opinion of Government some of the Court's conclusions, are not only unsupported by any evidence recorded on the proceedings, but are in some instances at variance with the evidence.

3. The Governor in Council requests therefore, that His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause the Court of Inquiry to be re-assembled as early as practicable, for the purpose of revising their proceedings, and that they be required to state, on what evidence, or on what information, their conclusions on the several points noticed in their report are founded, but more especially on the following, which more particularly relate to Major Clibborn.

1st. That Major Clibborn in his advance and choice of the road to Nufoosk, placed any and undue confidence in the guide Meer Hussun.

2nd. That "he fell into the fatal but too common error, of holding his enemy in contempt."

3rd. That he did not sufficiently reconnoitre for water, but trusted too much to the report of others.

4th. That "there were trees and herbage within 300 yards of his position, which in such a desolate region, ought to have attracted his notice, and had he searched, it is known, he would have found water on the spot" that is to say, on the 31st August 1840.

5th. That the route to Kahun by Deyrah, offered fewer obstacles to an advancing force than that by the pass of Nufoosk, and consequently that Major Clibborn ought to have preferred the former.

6th. That information had reached Major Clibborn before he entered the Hills, that the Murrees were destroying the road leading by the pass of Nufoosk.

7th. That the same force destined for the relief of Kahun by the late Brigadier Stevenson, might have been employed by Major Forbes.

4. I am further desired to express the surprise and regret of the Governor in Council, that the Court have not recorded any opinion of the personal conduct of Major Clibborn under the almost unparalleled trying circumstances, in which he was placed, in his advance to, and retreat from, the pass of Nufoosk; in submitting their revised proceedings, the Governor in Council is of opinion, that the Court should, in justice to Major Clibborn, be requested to supply so important an omission.

5. The Governor in Council also requests that Major General Brooks be informed, that the Court's proceedings are full of errors of the Copyist, so that their report is in some instances scarcely intelligible.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secy. to Govt.

No. 3.

Proceedings of a Court of Enquiry re-assembled at Baugh, on Wednesday the 4th day of February 1841, pursuant to instructions received from the Adjutant General of the Army.

Present, the same Members as before, with the exception of Colonel Wymer, absent on Command at Candahar.

Read a letter from Mr. Secretary Willoughby, No. 2,333 of 1840, calling on the Court to state, on what evidence, or what information their conclusions on the several points noticed in their report, are founded, but more especially on the following which more particularly relate to Major Clibborn."

The Court proceed to answer the several questions contained in Mr. Secretary Willoughby's letter, premising, that a Court of Enquiry is differently constituted from a Court Martial, the latter having to pass sentence, as well as give an opinion, are bound to confine themselves strictly to the evidence that appears before them, but a Court of Enquiry they consider has a right to draw inferences, and express an opinion, upon what is known to the Members to be facts arising from the circumstances under investigation.

Question 1st.—"That Major Clibborn, in his advance and "choice of road to Nufoosk placed any, and undue confidence in "Meer Hossein."

Reply—As Major Clibborn advanced, he had occasion, in more instances than one, to doubt the fidelity of Meer Hossein. On the night of the 28th August the pickets opened a fire on Meer Hossein's people, one man was seized, who stated he was only bringing goats into Camp by Meer Hossein's orders; on another occasion, it is stated, that some Beeloochees commenced harassing the Baggage, eight (8) of whom were cut up by a party of the Poonah Horse, and a Goolam of Meer Hossein and a Boy made prisoners; circumstances of so suspicious a nature ought to have escaped his attention, yet the Court are surprised to find, that although Major Clibborn was warned of this man's suspected fidelity, both by Mr. Postans, and the guide Abdoola Kyheree, that he is the man who was allowed to suggest and direct the watering party, and they therefore decidedly recorded their opinion that Major Clibborn did place undue confidence in him.

Question.—"That he fell into the fatal but too common error of holding his enemy in contempt."

Answer.—Major Clibborn, in his statement acknowledge the possibility of turning the pass, and upon such grounds the Court arrived at the conclusion, that at least the attempt should have been made, for in Major Clibborn's plan of attack the Court are unable to discover what prospect there was of success, while on the other hand, in the event of a reverse, which should have been provided for, the Cavalry, that might have been so useful as a reserve, were dismounted and [illegible] that rendered it quite impossible for them to act in any capacity, being directed to form up as Skirmishers on foot, and scale an ascent that, by Lieutenant Lock's evidence, was quite impracticable, and when they [illegible] not even find a footing.—The great natural strength of the position, independent of any artificial obstacles, which it ought to have been evident to Major Clibborn, the enemy would have prepared, together with what the Court consider positive information of the road being destroyed, in connection with the plan of attack which the Court have and shall do condemn, together with Major Clibborn's admission, as recorded in his statement, that on the 31st August "they (the Beloochees) in- "formed us, that several thousands of them were ready to oppose "us on the morrow"—again on the 31st I was aware that the "enemy were collected in strength in my front" and again on the same day "we observed on the summit, crowds of the ene- "my shouting, flourishing their swords, and further on, a pillar "of smoke rising to give notice of our approach"—On these facts the Court came to the conclusion that, Major Clibborn did think too lightly of the enemy who were opposed to him, and felt that confidence is success that the occasion did not warrant.

Question 3d.—That he did not sufficiently reconnoitre for water, but trusted too much to the report of others.

Question 4th.—"That there were trees and herbage within 300 "yards of his position which in such a desolate region ought to "have attracted his notice, and had he searched, it is now known "he would have found water on the spot, that is to say, on the 31st August 1840."

Answer.—The cold season in this country is the dry one during which great inconvenience is experienced in many parts from want of water which is almost entirely derived from the snow that falls in the higher ranges of hills, this begins to melt early, in March, and by the end of that month the whole of the springs and mountain streams are in full vigour and continue so until the cold season again comes round; the wet season commences in the middle of May and terminates about the commencement of September, although rain some times falls until a later period; there is no regular monsoon as in India, but the rain falls in heavy thunder storms, that vary in duration from six hours to several days. Captain Brown found water on the spot in abundance one month afterwards, this moreover is the spot on which the supply of water found there by Lieutenant Clarke induced him to halt in opposition to the advice of his guide, and where he and his detachment were cut up; water was stated by Major Clibborn himself to have been found there by Captain Brown, and again repeated by the latter officer in his evidence before the Court though not recorded, it having been distinctly admitted before by Major Clibborn, consequently the Court consider they had a right to conclude that water was to be found at the end of August, as if by example, water was known to exist on any spot on the esplanade in October, the Court would not conceive it necessary to call evidence to prove its existance in the end of August, and as it is a well known fact that the practice of concealing water is resorted to on all occasions as a means of defence by the inhabitants of this country, an act in which they are proverbially expert, the Court are of opinion that in a case of such vital importance Major Clibborn should have carefully searched for water himself instead of trusting to the report of others, the Court were immediately led to the opinion on this subject they at first recorded, from a sketch of the ground made by Dr. Kirk which was forwarded to the Governor General in which trees and green herbage are represented as there in stated.

Question 5th.—That the route to Kahun by Deyrah offered fewer obstacles to an advancing Force than that by the pass of Nufoosk and consequently that Major Clibborn ought to have preferred the former.

Question 6th.—"That information had reached Major Clibborn before he had entered the Hills, that the Murrees were destroying the road leading by the pass of Nufoosk."

Answer.—The Court have concluded, that Major Clibborn should have taken the route by Deyrah, for he was acquainted with the fact, the Murrees were in force in the pass of Nufoosk, and had destroyed the road; it is true that Captain Brown in his letter only mentions his suspicions of their having done so, which from his position shut up in Kahun were the utmost he could say, but a little reflection should have convinced Major Clibborn how natural it was that such should be the case, for it was by this road our Troops had gone to Kahun so successfully before, and therefore the one by which they would naturally look for his advance and prepare accordingly. Major Clibborn should have attached greater importance to that information, and in his choice of roads considered that by the Deyrah route there was abundance of water and supplies within 15 mile of the only material obstacle opposed to his passage where he could have refreshed and made any preparation that might be necessary for forcing or turning the gorge either of which might have been accomplished in the opinion of the Court, judging from the drawing by Dr. Kirk that was laid before it, and admitted to be a just representation, while by this route the Murrees would have been less prepared with every preconcerted plan of opposition or resistance.—In addition to all this, the pass of Nufoosk was well known to be quite impracticable, till cleared and made by Lieutenant Jacob, while the fact of its having been broken up and stockaded was to the certain knowledge of the Court, known at Hyderabad

Answer.—In a letter dated the 8th August, Major Forbes states, that the arrangements of Brigadier Stevenson required considerable modification on account of the insufficiency of the Commissariat. The Court have therefore recorded their opinion, that they considered the enormous convoy sent under Major Clibborn wholly unnecessary, as one half of it would have been sufficient to supply the Garrison and Followers with full rations for 12 months, and had its amount been reduced, the practicability of which was obvious, more than sufficient Carriage would have been available for the equipment of the Force originally destined for this service by Brigadier Stevenson.

"I am further directed to express the surprise and regret of "the Governor in Council, that the Court have not recorded "any opinion of the personal conduct of Major Clibborn, under "almost unparalleled trying circumstance in which he was "placed in his advance to, and retreat from, the pass of Nufoosk."

When the Court expressed its high commendation of "the patient, enduring fortitude, and determined gallantry of every individual of this brave but unfortunate detachment." Major Clibborn was as a matter of course included, but the Court considered they did their duty better to the Government by confining their remarks to the abstract merit of the several points of the question submitted for their investigation, rather than by passing any comprehensive opinion or censure on the whole, conceiving that any such notice belonged rather to the prerogative of the convening authority, who being in possession of other information than that belonging to the Court, could from the evidence now brought forward, and the Courts simple opinion in detached facts, draw a more correct conclusion than the Court had it in its power to adduce; For these reasons the Court refrained from expressing its opinion on Major Clibborn beyond what is there recorded, but they consider it but just ice to that Officer now to state, that though they do cool deliberation may discover errors of judgment and other faults that they deem it but right to point out, that they are by no means insensible to the dreadful physical disabilities under which that Officer and his Detachment labored, and which they are of opinion are entitled to carry weight and consideration in passing any final commen. or opinion on the whole. One point must be self evident to the most casual observer that Brigadier Stevenson, his successor, and their Lieutenants were all in their several capacities burdened with the performance of a duty without any sufficient means of carrying it on, each apparently was unwilling to declare that inability or oppose the instructions received, however much they themselves may have been conscious of their own weakness, hence dangerous risks were encountered, that should never have been hazarded, and however much the Court may censure the judgment of the individuals who incurred these risks, they do not blame the Soldier on whom the danger devolved, and who in his choice of alternatives determined at all hazards to oppose it.

With reference to the 1st and 2d Paragraphs of the Court's opinion, the Court did not deem it necessary to call any evidence beyond what appeared on the face of Major Clibborn's statement as the facts were notorious to every one in Scinde, but as information is now called for, the Court annex the accompanying letter from Ross Bell Esquire, Political Agent, No. 309,* which will be seen most fully to substantiate all that they have deposed to.

The Court further feel it due to themselves to state, although the letter from officiating Secretary Major E. M. Willoughby to the Adjutant General of the army, No. 4369 of the 19th October 1840, calls on them, for their opinion of the Military conduct of Major Clibborn and his detachment, the letters which accompanied it from the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, as well as a copy of a letter to Ross Bell Esquire, also from the Secretary to the Government of India, and which formed part of the instructions sent for their guidance direct, that "enquiries shall be carefully instituted in regard to all the circumstances connected with the disaster" which attended the detachment under Major Clibborn himself might very justly complain of the manner in which the Court had animadverted on his conduct, had no notice been taken of the arrangements made by Major Forbes, placing him in that position, for the same reason the Court consider they could not in justice to the latter Officer omit to point out what appeared to them errors in judgment in his predecessor, and this brought them to what they considered the remote, though direct and original cause.

In paragraph 9 the Court have stated, that this man, the guide Meer Hossein, was heard conversing with the enemy, this is an oversight in the names of the guides, as it was Buchan Shaw who was thus heard conversing with the enemy and not Meer Hossein the Court were and are still under the impression, that Major Clibborn; was too easily led by this guide to follow that road, but were in error in pointing out any one in particular, with this exception the Court adheres in very respect to their former opinion.

(Signed) G. B. BROOKS, Major General and President.
" T VALLANT, Colonel Brigadier and Member.
" W. FARRELL, Lieutenant Colonel and Member
" J. LLOYD, Major and Member.
(Signed) GEO HUTT.
Captain Officiating Judge Advocate.

No. 309.*

TO MAJOR GENERAL BROOKS,
Commanding Scinde Field Force, and President of Court of Inquiry.

SIR,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 3rd instant, and in reply to state, that on the 29th of January 1840, I had an interview with His Excellency Sir John Keane, for the purpose of arranging, regarding the amount of force to the left in Upper Scinde, Major General Willshire, Brigadier Stevenson, and Lieutenant Colonel Macdonald being present; I had previously discussed the subject with Major General Willshire, who agreed with me in considering it necessary that four Regiments of Native Infantry, along with strong Details of Artillery and Irregular Horse, should be left for the purpose of occupying the various posts in Upper Scinde and Cutchee. His Excellency after having fully discussed the subject, decided on leaving the 1st Grenadiers, along with the 5th, 22d and 23d Regiments Native Infantry, and strong Details of Artillery and Irregular Horse. I also brought to the notice of His Excellency the inefficient state of the Commissariat Department which he decided should be remedied and placed on a proper footing without loss of time. On the 31st of January urgent business called me to Khyrpoor. I returned to Sukkur, on the 6th February and learned to my surprise, that the 22nd Regiment of Native Infantry, had some days previously been remanded to the Presidency, no intimation of this was conveyed to me by His Excellency Sir John Keane, either previous or subsequent to the alteration made by him in the strength of the Force left in this Country. Both Sir John Keane and Major General Willshire, had sailed from Sukkur before I returned, and I discussed with Brigadier Stevenson, the expediency of requesting the Commander in Chief to rescind his order for the removal of the 22nd Native Infantry. We were both of opinion that the measure was a desirable one, but he expressed great unwillingness to interfere with an arrangement made by the Commander in Chief, and stated, that altho' the duty would be heavy, he considered the Force under his Command strong enough to provide for the Posts which had been determined on in Scinde and Cutchee. On enquiring of Brigadier Stevenson as to the state of the Commissariat Department, I learned with regret that no arrangement had been made by His Excellency Sir John Keane, for rendering it efficient, and that it had been left in the same crippled state as it was during the previous season when the Army advanced.—Brigadier Stevenson said, he would lay before the proper authorities a detailed statement of his wants, and I am aware that he used every exertion to have them remedied. The occupation of Kahun had been decided on in the month of January by Major General Willshire and myself. The last interview I had with Brigadier Stevenson who succeeded that Officer in the Command, was on the 7th of February 1840,—We discussed the arrangements requisite with reference to the occupation of various Posts, and amongst others, of Kahun. The principal difficulty contemplated was deficiency of carriage. Brigadier Stevenson considered that 4 Companies of N. I. two Guns, and a Ressallah of Irregular Horse, with six months provisions would suffice for the occupation of Kahun, and on parting from me he stated, that he would immediately proceed to Lehree and push on the Detachment mentioned, along with the necessary supplies, to Kahun. I am able to state, that Brigadier Stevenson lost no time in going to Lehree. Before his return however I was taken ill and obliged to proceed on sick certificate to the Western Hills. I am unable therefore to state the circumstances which contributed to delay the advance of our Detachment to Kahun, further than that it was owing to the insufficient state of the Commissariat Department. This also must have been the reason why Brigadier Stevenson did not send so strong a party as was originally determined on. communication was made by him to me regarding the reduced strength of the Detachment sent to Kahun, nor did I learn, until the month of June, that its march from Lehree had been delayed so long as the beginning of May, or that the necessary supplies for six months had not accompanied it. Captain Brown, who Commanded the Detachment, will be able to explain the causes which delayed his advance until so late in the season. As far as I have been able to ascertain, the weakness of his detachment, deficiency of his supplies, and the protracted halt at Phoolajee, arose from a want of carriage and Commissariat Establishment.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) ROSS BELL, *Political Agent W. S.*
Political Agency W. S.
Camp Lehree, 6th Feb. 1841.

No. 4.

I do hereby declare that, on the morning of the 31st August last, I was sent by Major Clibborn with my Company (a little under sixty strong) to protect a party of Bheesties and Camp Followers, who were going for water which had been discovered a little to the right of the bottom of the Pass of Nufoosk, and about a quarter of a mile from the place where the Men were drawn up. On my arriving at the spot I found there was a small pool of water at the bottom of a very deep and precipitous cleft in the rock. The descent was so abrupt, that had it not been for some occasional tufts of strong coarse grass, it would have been nearly impossible for any one to reach the water, and quite so for any body to return. As it was, it required great caution, and as only two or three could proceed at the same time the supply was slow and scanty. Notwithstanding which, so small was the pool, that in about half an hour, it was completely exhausted.

(Signed) E. PEACOCKE, Lieut.
1st Gr. Regt. Native Infantry.
Camp Sukkur, January 14th, 1841.

No. 5.

I do hereby certify, that the sketches of the passes of Surtof and Nufoosk, produced before the Court of Inquiry, of which Major General Brooks was President, was taken by me on the advance of Major Clibborn's Force, I not having previously passed that route.

(Signed) L. KIRK, *Assistant Surgeon.*
Sukkur, 3rd January 1841.

No. 6.

Lehree, January 4th, 1841.

My Dear Clibborn,—I perfectly recollect writing to either poor Raitt or yourself on the 27th August, a small note from the Fort, in which as well I recollect, I mentioned that "I had "just heard from a Cossid that the Murrees had not destroyed "the road up the Nufoosk pass; also that I had not seen the "Murrees in any numbers for some days past, and likewise "that I thought there would be plenty of water on the road up, "as heavy rain had fallen round Kahun 2 days before." On a reference to my note book, I find heavy rain did fall on the 25th, also on the same date the following remark, "A message "from Dost Allie, Dodah Murree's brother, offering submission "&c."—On the 28th, one day *only* after I had written you, I received information of the enemy's intention to oppose you—but had no means of informing you of this, as the Cossid on the 27th was the last I saw—and *no* money would induce a man in the fort to venture out on such errand. Regarding the water, I remember it fell so heavily, that I remarked to Erskine, I trusted it would not damage your convoy, by filling the nullas through which you were then marching.

Believe me, your's very truly,
(Signed) L. BROWN.
(True Copies.)
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, *Secy to Govt.*

SECRET DEPARTMENT, THE 20TH APRIL 1841.

NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has great satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the following details of brilliant successes which have been recently achieved in China, ending in the entire destruction of the defences of Canton, and in the placing of that City at the mercy of Her Majesty's Forces.

His Lordship in Council has directed a Royal Salute to be fired in honor of this occasion.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secy. to Govt.

Wellesley, off North Wangtong.
March 10th, 1841.

TO THE RIGHT HONBLE GEORGE, EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.,
Governor General of India

MY LORD.—It is with feelings of gratification I have the honor to announce to you, that the Forts of the Bocca Tigris, together with every other of the Chinese Defences with which we are acquainted, have fallen to Her Majesty's Arms; the British Flag flying on the Fortress of Wangtong, in which is a Garrison, and all the other Batteries have been blown up, and utterly destroyed, and as I am aware of the intense interest which is felt by your Lordship, I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of forwarding to you a detail of the events which have led to this result

On the 20th January, the preliminaries of a treaty of peace were agreed upon by H. M. Plenipotentiary, under the seal of the Chinese Plenipotentiary, one of the conditions of which, was the cession of the Island of Hong Kong to Her Majesty, and the restoration of Chuenpee and Tycock Tow to the Chinese, together with the evacuation of Chusan at the earliest possible period. His Excellency in consequence requested me to move the Force from the immediate neighbourhood of the Bocca Tigris, and having made the necessary arrangements with the Chinese Admiral Commanding in Chief, the forts were delivered to his officers under the usual salutes on the 21st, and the Fleet proceeded to the anchorage off the West end of Lantao Island.

Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary and the Imperial Commissioner having arranged to have a formal meeting at the Second Bar in the River, on the 26th, I detached the Calliope and Larne, and Madagascar and Nemesis Steamers to the Bocca Tigris, under the immediate command of Captain Herbert of the Calliope; a guard of honor, composed of 100 picked men of the Royal Marine, under the command of Captain Ellis, R. N., of the Wellesley and the Band of that ship were embarked. Captains the Hon. R. S. Dundas and Maitland, of Melville and Wellesley, together with as many of the Officers of the Fleet as could be spared, accompanied His Excellency; the party was received with every possible mark of distinction and respect, the Troops were drawn up on the Ramparts of the Forts, and Salutes fired from all; a sumptuous entertainment had been prepared, to which the officers were invited, after having been presented to the High Commissioner, and the Negociations proceeded in a satisfactory manner, the particulars of which have been stated by the Plenipotentiary to H. M. Government.

On the same day I proceeded to Hong Kong, and took formal possession of the Island in Her Majesty's name, and hoisted the Colors on it, with the usual salutes and ceremonies. By the terms of the treaty, the Port of Canton was to be opened to the trade of all nations, on the 2d February, and as a proof of the sincere desire on the part of the British Functionary, to evince good faith, I had, at his request, sent the Columbine to Chusan, and an overland despatch by the hands of a Chinese Special Messenger, directing Brigadier Burrell, and Captain Bouchier of H. M. S. Blonde, to use every effort to embark the Stores, and Troops, &c, and to restore the Island to the Chinese authorities.

The Proclamation for opening the Port on the 2d did not appear, and on the 11th, the two Ministers again met at the Bocca Tigris, and after a discussion of several hours, on this day and on the next, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary acceded to a further delay, (not to exceed ten days) in order that the definitive treaty might be fairly prepared. I must confess that from this moment my faith in the sincerity of the Chinese Commissioner was completely destroyed, my doubts were also strengthened by the reports of the Officers I sent up to the place of meeting, who stated, that Military works on a great scale were in progress Troops collected on the heights; and camps protected by entrenchments arising on both sides of the river, and, that the Island of North Wangtong had become a mass of cannon. These indications being decidedly warlike, I determined to move the light division of H M.'s Ships at once to Macao roads, and proceeded thither myself on the 13th. to confer with His Excellency the Plenipotentiary, and await events. I found that the treaty, as agreed upon by the Commissioner and Her Majesty's Minister, had been sent up to the Bocca Tigris, for transmission to Canton, by the Nemesis, with orders to await an answer until the night of the 18th, the period the confidential person, employed by the Chinese Commissioner, had named for the purpose. The accounts daily received by merchants and others at Macao from Canton were of the most hostile character, and an Edict purporting to be from the Emperor, calling on all his Officers to exterminate us was published, together with a proclamation, the authenticity of which I have however been unable to establish, offering 50,000 Dollars for my head, and a like sum for that of the Plenipotentiary. On the morning of the 19th, the Nemesis arrived from the Bocca Tigris without any reply, and all doubt was at an end, a shot having been fired at her boat from North Wangtong. I instantly detached the light division under Captain Herbert of H. M. S. Calliope, (who was accompanied by H. M. Plenipotentiary,) with directions not to run any unnecessary hazard, until the body of the Force came up, but to prevent, as much as possible, any further defensive preparations on the part of the Enemy—I proceeded at the same time to Hong Kong, and weighed with the Ships of the Line, the Queen and Madagascar, Steamers, leaving the Druid, Jupiter, and transports to follow.

Captain Herbert, with the Ships under his orders took up a position on the Western Channel off South Wangtong on the 20th, and on the 22d, he proceeded in the Nemesis, with some Boats of the Squadron to the Channel at the back of Anunghoy, and destroyed a masked battery of 20 Guns. which opened on them whilst employed clearing the passage, which the Chinese had been endeavouring to obstruct by driving down poles and mooring rafts across; this service was performed without any loss on our side; the Guns in the Battery were disabled, by knocking off the trunnions, together with 60 found dismounted; the Magazines, &c. were burnt, the Enemy left about 30 of the number dead. and their colors were taken by Lieut. Bowers, Senior, of H. M. S. Samarang.

From the prevalence of Light Winds, the Line of Battle ships and Druid were not collected until the 24th. On the 25th I arranged a plan of attack on the formidable Batteries in our front, and of which it may be necessary for me to give some description. Partly surrounding the old fort of Anunghoy, and in advance of it to high water mark, was a new and wellbuilt battery of granite, forming a segment of about 2-3rds of a circle; on it were mounted 42 Guns, some of them of immense weight and large calibre; several strong entrenchments extended to the Southward of this battery, and the ridges of the hill were crowned with guns, up to a Camp calculated for about 1200 men—at the North side was a straight work of modern erection. mounting 60 heavy guns; about 150 yards of rocky beach intervene between the end of this battery, and the Northern circular battery, on which 40 guns were mounted; all the works were protected in rear by a high wall extending up the hill, on which were steps. or platforms for firing musketry and in the interior were the Magazines, Barracks, &c.

On the East end of the Island of North Wangtong is a battery with a double tier of guns defending the passage on that side, and also partly flanking a number of rafts constructed of large masses of timber moored across the river, (about 12 feet apart,) with two anchors each, connected by and supporting four parts of a chain cable, the ends of which were secured under masonry work, one, on South Wangtong, the other on Anunghoy; on the Western end of North Wangtong Is a strong Battery of 40 guns, flanked by a field work of 17: indeed, the whole Island is one continued Battery—on the extreme Western side of the Channel, was a Battery of 22 heavy guns, and a field work of 17. protecting an entrenched Camp, containing 1,500 or 2,000 men. South Wangtong was not occupied by the enemy, it was an excellent position, and I therefore caused a work to be thrown upon it during the night of the 25th, and mounted two 8 inch iron, and one 24-pounder Brass Howitzer; at daylight on the 26th, Captain Knowles of the Royal Artillery opened his battery with admirable effect, throwing Shell, and Rockets into North Wangtong, and occasionally into Anunghoy, which fire was returned by the chinese with great spirit from a battery immediately opposite, having also kept up fire during the greater part of the preceeding night, during the erection of the work, which slackened towards 2 A. M., and finally ceased.

At 11 o'clock, the breeze springing up, the signal was made, and the fleet stood in,

The attack on Anunghoy I entrusted to Captain Sir H. Le. Fleming Senhouse of H. M. S. Blenheim, having with him the Melville Queen Steamer, and four Rocket Boats. The Wellesley, Calliope, Samarang, Druid, Herald, Alligator, and Modeste were opposed to the Batteries on the South, South West, and North-West of Wangtong, and the Forts on the Western side of the channel.

With less than an hour the Batteries on Wangtong were silenced, and the troops (under Major Pratt of the 26th Cameronians) which had been previously embarked in the Nemesis and Madagascar Steamers, consisting of the detachments of H. M. 26th and 46 Regiments, 37th Madras Native Infantry, and Bengals Volunteers, together with the Royal Marines, were landed, and in a few minutes Masters of the Island, without any loss; 1,300 Chinese surrendered.

The Anunghoy Batteries had now been silenced by the beautiful precision with which the fire of the Blenheim, Melville, and Queen had been directed, and perceiving that the enemy were shaken, Sir Le Fleming Senhouse, at the head of the Marines and small arm men landed on the Southern batterry and drew them in succession from that, and the two other, and four o'clock the British colors were flying on the whole chain of these lebrated works; and the animated gallantry displayed by the whole force, convinced me that almost any number of men the Chinese could collect, would not be able to stand before them for a moment.

Our casualties are trifling, five wounded slightly, in the whole force; the main-top-mast, and foreyard of the Blenheim were shot through, one 32-pounder gun rendered unserviceable several shot in the hull and the rigging much cut up. the Melville's main-top-mast wounded, and rigging considerably injured; the Calliope was struck in several places, and the other ships had merely a few ropes cut. The loss of the enemy was severe but not so heavy as at Chuenpee, 1,300 (as before stated) having thrown down their arms 1 should estimate their killed and wounded at 250 in Wangtong; probably as many in Anunghoy; at which place the Chinese Admiral, Knaw. and several other other Mandarines of rank fell The body of the Admiral was recognized by his fammes, and taken way the day after the action under a fire of musquetry guns from the Blenheim.

On the morning of the 27th, the Light Squadron proceeded up the river, under the command of Captain Herbert of the Calliope and on the day following I was gratified by receiving a dispatch from him, reporting, that on their arrival off the 1st Bar, the enemy were observed strongly fortified on the left Bank of the river close to Whampoa Reach with upward of 40 War-Junks' and the Cambodge (formly an East Indiaman of 900 tons) on approaching within three miles, having on board His Excellency and Captain Herbert proceeded to reconnoitre; and find out a clear passage, a number of vessels having been sunk; on advancing, a heavy fire was opened on the Steamers. which was returned with great effect; the ships were now brought up, and opened fire on the Junks, Cambridge, and Batteries, which in an hour were nearly silenced, when the mariners, and small arms men were landed, and stormed the works, driving before them upwards of 2,000 of the chinese troops, and killing nearly 300. In about half and hour after landing, all the Defences were carried, (though in several places brave and obstinate resistance was made. In the meantime, the Cambridge was boarded, and carried by the boats of the Calliope, Nemeses and Modeste, and almost immediately set on fire; the explosion of this vessel's Magazine, must have been heard at Canton. The Fort (mud) mounted on the river front 57 Guns; on the left flank 3; a fleched work 4; the Cambridge 34; besides 10 mounted in a Junka making altogether 98 Guns.

The war Junks escaped up the river, where the Ships were prevented pursuing them by a strong raft placed across the passage. The Guns, and other ammunitions were destroyed. In this gallant affair the casualties (considering the opposing force,) are few; 1 killed; 3 dangerously, and 5 slightly, wounded.

On the morning of the 1st Instant I proceeded up the river, to join the advanced Squadron, in the Madagascar Steamer,, taking the transport Sophia in tow; Captain Maitland with the Boats and 100 small arm men, together with the Marines of the Wellesley, accompanied me. The Queen taking the Eagle transport in tow. on board which Ship I had embarked the Marines of the Blenheim, Melville, and Druid, also attended by the boats of those Ships, all being armed with their Guns and Howitzers.

On arriving at Whampoa, I found from Captain Herbert's report, that the enemy were in considerable force at the end of "Junk reach," having as usual sunk several large Junks further protected themselves by a strong double line of stakes across it. and large Bamboos and branches of trees between them. On the following morning I detached Commander Belcher, in H. M. S. Sulphur, up Junk river to reconnoitre, that Ship being taken in tow by three of the Wellesley's boats under command of Lieutenant Symonds, Senior Lieutenant of the latter Ship; on rounding a point on the right bank, they came in front of a low battery of 25 Guns, masked by thick branches of trees which opened a heavy fire on them; Lieutenant Symends instantly cut the tow rope, and gallantry dashed into the battery, driving the enemy before him, and killing several of their number. The Sulphur anchored, and some shot from her completly routed them from the thick underwood in the vicinity in which had taken shelter the guns were destroyed, and the magazine and other consumable material set on fire. The number of troops was probably 250, and they were of the Choson Tartars; their loss about 45 or 20 killed—ours was one seaman of the Wellesley mortally wounded, (since dead), and the boats were repeatedly struck by grape shot.

As soon as a cursory glance of the river was made the Herald, Alligator, Modeste, and Eagle and Sophia transports were pushed forward, within gun shot of Howqua's Fort; and thus, for the first time were ships seen from the Walls of Canton—on the 21 Cruizer joined me, having on board Major General Sir Hugh Gough, who took Command of the Land Forces. The Pylades and Conway, also joined from Chusan, and the two first named vessels were sent in advance—on the 4th, in concert with the Major General, an attack was planned for the next morning, but on approaching the Fort was found to be abandoned, the British Colors were hoisted; a Garrison of the 25th Regiment was placed in it and a Company of Royal Marines, under the command of Captain Ellis, R. M., took possession of a large Joss House on the left Bank, (which the enemy were beginning to fortify) and rendered himself secure, while the seamen soon removed some of the stakes and other impediments, and made a clear passage for ships. I may here describe the position.

On the right bank of the river, on the point formed by the mouth of a Creek, (which is a boat-passage to Whampoa) was Howqua's Fort. A square building mounting 80 guns, from the Northern angle, the stakes mentioned extended to the opposite bank the ground on each side being low Paddy fields, cut and intersected by Canals in all directions. The Joss-house rather projected into the stream and consequently was a good portion. The river here is about 500 yards wide: 2000 yards in front is a long low Island, which divides the river into two branches, and on the extreme Eastern point of which stood a Fort, mounting 35 Guns, built to commemorate the discomfiture, and death of the late Lord Napier; from this Fort, a line of well-constructed and secured rafts, forming a bridge extended to both sides of the river; on its right bank, flanking Napier's Fort, and the raft, was a mud battery intended for 35 Guns, on the left was a battery, also flanking Napier's Fort, on which the enemy had 44 Guns of which they withdrew on the night of the 4th. In addition to these defences, stone Junks were sunk in all parts, of the river between the stakes and the left of Napiers Fort, which raft also rested on sunken Junks, secured on either side within piles.

The position seemed formidable, and on the 5th, the Major General and myself prepared to attack it. He landed at the Joss-house, having with him the Royal Marines, and detachment of 26th, for the purpose of taking the battery on the left bank; the ships weighed, and dropped up with the tide; on the approach of the first ship, the enemy fired all their Guns, and fled across the rafts, and in boats. The British colors were then hoisted.

A Paper was issued calling on the people to place confidence in us, and to avoid hostile movements, in which latter case protection was ensured to them. At noon the Kwang Chow-Foo, or Prefect, accompanied by the Hong merchants, came down, and after a long discussion with the Plenipotentiary, admitted, that Keshen having been degreded, and the newly appointed Commissioners not having arrived, there was no Government authorized to that for peace, or make any arrangements, they confessed the truth of the reports we had heard, that the greatest consternation existed in the city, and that every person who could quit it had done so; in fact that it was at our mercy, and it has so remained, a monument of British magnanimity and forbearance; I fear, however, that the forbearance is misunderstood, and that a further punishment must be resorted to before this arrangement and perfidious Government is brought to reason.

H. M. Plenipotentiary being however desirous to try the effect of another Proclamation, and to show his desire for an equitable adjustment of affair, addressed the Major General and myself, requesting that we would not make further movement towards the City, until the disposition of the Provincial Government Officers was put to the test, as far as regards their non-interference; and we have consequently remained in *statu quo*, but reports (on which we can rely,) are daily reaching us, which state that fire vessels are fitting out about 7 miles above Canton: Forts, in the rear of the City, in course of erection, and the people are forbidden to bring us supplies, while the Teas and every other valuable, are removing from it.

These proceedings. so directly contrary to the assurances of pacific intentions, (which they are ever ready to deal forth in profusion,) lead me to the conclusion, that we shall have to proceed even at the risk of the destruction of the second City of the Empire, an event exceedingly likely to occur from its abandonment by the authorities, and the excesses of the lower classes of a community proverbially bad. The responsibility must, however, rest on the heads of those authorities.

I this day returned to Wangtong, accompanied by the Major General, in order that the arrangements in that garrison may be carried out, and plans devised for our further operations.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obdt. humble Servant,
J. G. GORDON BREMER,
Commodore and Commander in-Chief.

TO THE RIGHT HONBLE GEORGE, EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.
Governor General of India in Council.
Wellesley, off Wangtong,
March 27th, 1841.

MY LORD,—In continuation of my letter of the 10th instant, I have the satisfaction to inform your Lordship that on the 15th, I received a report from Captain Herbert of Her Majesty's Ship "Calliope," detailing a well executed attack on the only remaining Fort protecting the approaches to the City of Canton. This Fort is situate about 10 miles from the anchorage at Whampoa, up a narrow and intricate Channel which ends in the Broadway, or Macao passage from Canton. The attack commenced about 5 P. M., from the "Modeste," and "Madagascar," steamer, with the Boats of the Squadron, and in half an hour the works were in our possession, the Chinese keeping up a well directed fire until the Boats' Crews were in the act of scaling the Walls, when they gave way and fled in all directions. They were devoting their whole attention to the strengthening of the defences of this post and had rendered it one of the most formidable which had been encountered; I am therefore happy that it is in our hands; the loss of the Chinese is not correctly known; many were found dead in the Fort—our own casualties do not amount to more than three wounded.

The zealous desire of every Officer and Man in the Squadron to seek occasions in which to distinguish themselves, has led to the performance of various well executed services; amongst them is the forcing the inner passage from Macao to Whampoa, which was deemed by the Chinese impenetrable to Foreigners. Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary having represented to the Senior Officer in Macao Roads the great advantages likely to accrue by this step, his views were at once acceded to by Captain Scott, and preparation made for carrying it into effect. At 3 A. M. on the 13th the "Nemesis" with the Boats of the "Samarang" in tow weighed from Macao Roads, and proceeded over the flats between Twee-lieu-shaw, and Toi-koke-tow Islands to the Broadway river, at 8 A. M. they came in sight of Macao Fort, and the Steamer having taken up an enfilading position where not a gun of the enemy could bear upon her, opened her fire, whilst the boats proceeded to the attack; on their approach the Chinese abandoned the place; thirteen guns were found mounted which were completely destroyed, the buildings set fire to, and a train laid to the Magazine, which exploded before the boats returned to the "Nemesis." On reaching Point How—Hoak-Tow the river is divided into two Channels, that to the right takes a sudden sharp turn and becomes very contracted in its breadth, here they discovered Tai-yat-kok, a field battery (very recently constructed) of 14 Guns strongly posted, on a rising ground, situate the left bank of the river (surrounded by flowed paddy fields) which enfiladed the line of the reach leading up to it; as the Steappeared round the Point, the Enemy opene animated fire upon her, which was smartly up, it was most effectually returned by the Guns from the "Nemesis" which vessel threw shot, shells and rockets admirably; the b advanced under the slight cover of the bank, before a landing could be effected on their fla they abandoned the Guns, when possession of work was taken by a narrow pathway which co only be passed in single files; the Guns were d troyed and the buildings and materiel consign to the flames and blown up; mean while a deta ment of the boats had gone over to the oppos side of the river, and destroyed a Military Stat or Depot. At noon 9 War Junks were seen o the land, and chase immediately given. On terfug the reach in which they were, Captain S

observed on the right bank of the river a new battery, scarcely finished, with 10 embrasures, but without guns, and Hochang Fort close to it, well built of granite, surrounded by a wet ditch, and 14 guns and 6 ginjalls. Abreast of these (which they flanked) the river was strongly staked across, through the centre of which the last Junk had passed, and the opening again secured. The en my immediately commenced firing from the fort and Junks, which was replied to by the "Nemesis" which good effect, while the boats opened a passage through the sakes, and dashed on to the attack of Hochang, and the Junks; the former was secured by wading the ditch and entering the embrasures, and the latter, seeing the fall of the fort, became so panic-stricken, that on the approach of the boats, seven got on shore, their crews jumping overboard immediately they grounded, two Junks alone escaping. Lieutenant Bower in pushing to cut them off, discovered Fiesha-kok on the left bank of the river, within 100 yards of the advanced Junk aground, which fort mounting 7 guns, opened a heavy fire of grape upon him; observing that the Junks were bandoned by their crews, he turned all his atten-d tion to his new opponents, whom he drove out of their strong hold by passing through the adjoining town and taking them in reve se.

In the meantime Mr. Hall dexterously managed in getting his vessed through the centre passage of the stakes, which fortunately was just sufficiently wide to admit of her passing. At 2-30, the boats returned to the Steamer after having distroyed all the guns and set fire to Fiesha-kok Fort, and the 7 war Junks, which all blew up within a quarter of an hour; chase to the two escaped Junks re-commenced, during which they passed two dismantled forts; at 4 P. M. they arrived off the large provincial Town of Hiangshan ne of the large war Junks preceding them aboute oa mile, the dense population thickly crowded th Banks, Boats, Junks. House-tops, the lager Pagoda, and surrounding Hills; both sides of the River were packed by the trading craft of the country in the closest possible order, the centre of the river (which is very narrow here) having merely sufficient space to allow the Steamer's paddle boxes to pass clear of the Junks moored to its banks; not the slightest fear was anifesmted by the people, but several Mandarins took to their, Boats and followed the War Junks, which were closed so rapidly that one of them ran on shore, the Crew jumping overboard; the steamer brought up abreast of her and destroyed her; while thus employed, the fort of Sheang-chap, within 200 yards, (but hidden by some intervening trees) opened its fire, which was instantly returned, and the boats with the Marines of the "Samarang" stormed it, its 8 Guns were destroyed; a number of Chinese Troops coming down towards the fort made it necessary to fire two or three shots, which going directly in the midst of the body, scatterred and dispersed them in an instant. At 6 P. M. the Junk and fort were fired and the steamer passed on into narrow shallo, Channel, scarcely more than the breadth of Canal, when she anchored head and stern for the night.

At daylight on the morning of the 14th, they weighed and proceeded up the river in the steamer's draught of water, and not broader than her own length grounding occasionally on both ides,- at 7-50 arrived at the larger village of Hong-how, with a fort of the same name at the upper part, which flanked a strong and broad line of stakes twenty feet wide, completely across the river, filled up in the centre by large sunken junks laden with stones; on discovering the fort the Nemesis opened fire, which was instantly returned by the Enemy; as in all the preceding actions; they fled the moment the boats landed to attack them; they had evidently expected to be assailed on the opposite side to that by which the "Nemesis" approached, the walls being piled up with sandbags outside in that direction - nine guns were destroyed here and the fort blow up; after the "Nemesis" had made good her passage through the stakes, which was effected after four hours' incessant hard labour, assisted by the natives, who flocked on board and around in great numbers after the firing had ceased, all apparently anxious to aid in destroying the stakes.

At 4 P. M. they arrived off a Military stations shot was fired into the principal building, which drow out the garrison who had screened themselves in ive the boats were then sent on shore and the whole eat t-blishment, together with a Mandarin boat, mounting one nine pounder and two ginjalls were destroyed, and at six the Steamer anchored for the night,

At daylight on the 15th the "Nemesis" continued her course upwards, and at 7 30 arrived off the large village Zamchow, under the banks of which a number of soldiers with matchlocks were descried endeavouring to conceal themselves, upon whom a fire of mu s ketry was opened, which dispersed all those who were unhurt in less than a minute.

On moving up to Tsgnei, a large town on the left bank of the river, three forts were passed, all dismantled and abandoned, the Custom House of the latter place was distroyed as well as a War Junk mounting seven guns, which the crew had quitted on the approach of the steamer. On proceeding up to Whampoa, three more desmantled forts were observed, and at 4 P. M. the "Nemesis" came to in that anchorage having (in conjuction with the boats) destroyed five Forts, one Battery, two Military Stations, and nine War Junks, in which were 115 Guns and 8 Ginjalls, thus proving to the enemy that the British flag can be displayed throughout their inner wates, wherever and whenever it is thought proper by rus against any defence or mode they may adopt to prevent it. This service has been performed without the loss of a single man on our side, and only three seamen slightly wounded belonging to H. M. Ship "Samarang." The greatest praise is due to Mr. W. H. Hall, R. N., Commander of the "Nemesis" for the cool, unwearied, and zealous performance of his duties (under circumstances of frequent danger and difficulty) at all times, more especially in thus traversing a navigation never before passed by a Euro can boat or vessel.

On the 19th I was gratified by receiving a report from Captain Herbert of Her Majesty's Ship "Calliope," Commanding the advanced Squadron, detailing the various operations of that force in the attack and capture of the Forts, defences, and flotilla of Canton, and the hoisting the Union Jack on the Walls the British Factory: the guns of the Squadrons manding all the approaches to the City from the tern and Southern branches of the river, thus ing in our power the great provincial Captal.

his was brought about by the Chinese having fired n a flag of truce, sent with a chop to the Imperia missioner at the desire of His Excellency the ipotentiary. The flotilla of boats of the Squadron d into four divisions under the Command of Capt Bourchier and Bethune, of "Bl nde" and Con-

Modeste." way;" every arrangement hav-
Nemesis," ing been completed, the force
Modngascar." as per margin, moved in ad-
Algerine." vance about noon, and engaged
Starling." the batteries for about an hour,
Young Hope." when the Flotilla, with the Ma-
Lodsia." rines under the Command of Captain Bourchier, was brought up in admirable order and

on the Signal being given, stormed and completed e capture of the enemy's works, notwithstanding; st determined resistanee on the part of the Tartar ops; 123 guns were mounted in the different forts - loss of the enemy has been very considerable (upa ds of 400 men)—our casualties, I am happy to , do not exceed six wounded.

his blow was followed by an agreement on the part of the High Commissioner to a suspension of hostilities, and afterwards by the publication of an Edict, declaring the Trade to be opened, and that all British and other Merchants proceedings to the Provincial City shall receive due and perfect protection.

I endeavoured to push forward to the scene of action in the "Hyacinth's Gig, but only arrived towards its close, in sufficient time, however to be gratified by the hoisting of the British colors. Thus for the first time in the history of China, have ships been brought under the very walls of Canton, and by channels and branches on which a foreign ship never before floated. I believe the Chinese were not acquainted with the capabilitieo of their splendid river; assuredly they had nu idea that the Second City in the empire could be assailed by Ships of war on its water; I trust that the fact will have its due influence on the authori ties, and I have no doubt that the forbearance displayed towards a city so completely at our mercy as this is, will be appreciated by the better classes of the community who have every thing to loss, and the benevolence of the British character more fully understood than it ever yet has bee in this country.

The gratifying spectacle of our ships in this po tion is solely attributable to the unwearied exertions of the Captains, Officers, and Men, belonging to them, in sounding the various inlets through which they passed, not a single Chinese Pilot having been employed throughout.

In conclusion, we may on this, as on former occasions, congratulate ourselves on this service having been performed without any loss of life on our side. and only 7 wounded (severely) amongst whom is that gallant Officer Lieutenant Stransham Royal Marines, of H. M. S. "Calliope, Acting Brigade Major.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servant,
J. J. GORDON BREMER.
Commodore of the 1st Class,
Commander in Chief.

The report from Captain Herbert of H. M. S. "Calliope to his Excellency Sir Gordon Bremer, referred to in the preceding despatch, is annexed:

Copy.

British Factory Canton, 18th March, 1841.

COMMODORE SIR J. J. GORDON BREMER,
KT. C. B. K. C. H.
Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.

SIR,

This day the Force enumerated below, under my orders, carried and destroyed in succession all the Forts in the advance ando before Canton, taking, sinking, burning, or dispersing the Enemy's Flotilla, and hoisted the Union Jack on the Walls of the British Factory, the Gutt of the Squadron commanding all the approaches en the City from the Western and Southern branches of the River, thus placing in our power the grea Provincial Capital, containing upwards of one million of inhabitants.

Vide subjoined List

I found myself forced to make this attack without your instructions for the reasons so strongly expressed in Her Majesty's Plenipo entiary's note, herein enclosed, considering it my duty to resent with all the promptitude in my power the insult offered the day before to the Flag of Truce sent with a Chop to the Imperial Commissioner, at the desire of His Excellency.

17th March, 1831.

I forward the accompanying sketch, placing you in more immediate possession of the line of concentration which led to such an immediate result. In detailing the operations of the day. I feel myself inadequate to do justice to the galiant Officers and men employed on this occasion.

The Flotilla of boats formed into 4 Divisions, was under the command of captain Bourchier of the "Blonde," captain Bethune of the conway" assisting. Three Divisions under the immediate charge of Commanders Barlow and Clarke, and Lieutenant Coulson of the Blonde. Her Majesty's Sloop Hyacinth (to whom too much praise cannot be given for the exertion displayed by Commander Warren, his Officer and crew in getting her through the intricate and difficult passes of the river, piloted by Commander Belcher, to be in readiness for operation) and a division of Boats under the command of these Officers were posted at the Southern entrance of the Rivers to communicatings with the Main Stream at Fatee, to meet any retrograde movement of the numerous Flotilla that had taken part in the aggression on the 16th instant.

Every arrangement having been completed and understood, the whole force moved in advance about noon, the vessels, Marines, and three divisions of boats from the Northward of the Macao Fort and within gun shot of the enemy's advance Batteries, engaging them for two hours and a half. when all opposition ceased. and the Factory within the defence were taken possession of,

The Modeste was placed within 300 yards, in front of the principal Battery, and shortly aregeproofs of her will directed fire, flanked by the powerful guns of the Malagascar, Captain Dicey, with Artillerymen under the direction of Lieut-nant Foulis. Madras Artillery, and Nemesis, Mr. W. A. Hall, R. N commanding, with Artillerymen under the direction of Captain Moore, and Lieutenant Gabbett, Madras Arillery, who handsomely volunteered their services upon the occasion The Algerine, (Lieut. Mason,) and Starling (Lieut, Kellett,) passing ahead. cutting through the rafts on the right bank, and engaging a part of the War Junks, the Hebe and Louisa, Tenders taking part, at the same, under cover of the Ships' guns the flotilla with the Marines was brought up in admirable order by Captain Bourchier and upon the signal given, stormed, and completed the capture of this part of the enemy's works. notwithstanding a most determind resistance on the part of the Tartar Troops. From this battery the Vessels and flotilla moved forward, and carried the other defences in succession, amounting the whole to 123 guns.

By the great care of Captain Nias his Officers, and Ship's Company, the Herald was brought over the flats, and entered the reach during the engagement, which must have hud considerable effect upon the enemy, by dividing their attention, not knowing what other force might be in reserve.

Of Captain Bourchier, whose high character is so well known to you, Sir, and the Service, I cannot speak sufficiently strong for the manner in which he conducted the forces under his immedirate to command, not only leading them into action in admirably order, but keeping them together in readiness for any outbreak of the immensed population of such a corwded city, and I cannot refrain mentioning his conspicuous and energetic exertions in towing off the burning Junks, which were drifting upon the suburbs of Canton, and soon would have evidently set fie to that part of the city, and involved the the destruction of the whole, in which ne re-

ports he was ably assisted by the Officers under his directions. My thanks are also due to that excellent Officer, Captain Bethune, and to Commanders Belcher, Warren, Barlow, and Clarke for their great zeal The Royal Marines under Lieut, Stransham, of the Calliope, assisted by Lieutenants Daniel, Hewitt, Marriot and Polkinghorne, were as usual conspicuous or their gallant, steady, soldierly bearing. I have however to regret that Lieutenant Stranham, in exerting himself to destroy the works, was suddenly exposed to a heavy expolsion, by which he has been considerably burned, but continues at his port; to Lieutenant Kellett and Collinson, and Mr. Brown, Master of the Calliope, every favorable consideration is due, for having made themselves particularly useful in sounding and afterwards conducting several Men of War safely to an anchorage off the city of Canton—indeed my sincere gratitude is due to every Officers, seaman and marine, empolyed on this service for their zeal and spirited conduct, from which it is to be hoped the most beneficial results will ensue.

His Excellency, Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, ever on the alert, has done me the honor to be with me throughout these operations, and to whom my best thanks are due for his support and assistance on all occasions.

By Lieutenant Paul, who you kindly attached to me, I enclose a return of casualties which I am happy to say inconsiderable. and bring before you the Officers employed in the Flotilla on this Service. with a return of ordnance destroyed in the defences near Canton,

Your presence of the close of the Action relieves me from going further into detail.

From the various reports brought in, we have been able to ascertain that the enemy's loss has been about 400 men.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant
(Signed) T. HERBERT, *Captain.*

List of the Ships, Steamers, Boats, &c, employed at the Capture of Canton, on the 16th Instant,

H. M. Ship Herald. Captain Nias.
H. M. Sloop Modeste. Commander Eyres.
H. M. Sloop Hyacinth, Commader Warren.
H. M. Brig Algerine, Lieutenant Mason.

Tenders

H. M. Schooner Starling, Lieutenant Kellet.
H. M. Schooner Hebe, Mr Quin, Mate.
H. M. Cutter Louisa, Carmichel, Mate.

Steamers.

H. C. Steamer Madagascar, Captain Dicey.
H. C. Steam Nemesis, Captain Hall.

Boats.

First Division.

Commander Barlow,	Mr. Turver, Mate.
Lieut. Williams.	Mr. Woolcome, Mate.
Lieut, Stewart.	M. Baker, Mate.
Lieut. Drury.	Mr. Kator, Mate.
Lieut. Dewes. Actg.	Mr. Comber, Midn.
Mr. Walter Kendall, Mate.	Mr. Scott, Vol, 1st Class.

Second Division
Commander Clarke.

Lieut Hamilton.	Mr. Fitzgerald, Mate.
Lieut Beadon.	Mr. Pearse, Mate.
Lieut. Shute.	Mr. Read, Mate.
Mr. King, Master Actg.	Mr. Turnour. Mate.
Mr. Miller, Mate.	Mr. Crofton.

Third Division.

Lieut. Coulson.	Mr, Anderson, Mate.
Lieut. Ingam.	Mr. Purvis, Volr 1st Class.
Mr. Christopher, Mate.	
Mr. Walket, Mate.	Mr. Lyons, ditto.
Mr. Stanley.	Ass. Surgeon.

Western Division.

Commander Warren.	Mr. Daly, Mate.
Commander Belcher.	Mr. Rivers, Mate.
Lieut. Haskoll.	Mr. Jefferies, Mate.
Lieut. Watson.	Mr. Le Vesconte, Mate.
Lieut. Hay.	Mr. Egerton, Mate.
Lieut. Moorshed,	Mr. Drake, Mate.
Lieut. D'Eyncourt	Mr. St. Leger, Mate
Lieut. Wood.	Mr. Bryan, Mate,
Lieut. Hayes.	Mr. Brown, Mast.
Mr. Airey. Master.	Asst.
	Mr. Butler, (M. D.) Asst. Surgeon.
Mr. Tweeddale,	Asst. Surgeon.

Volunteers.

Lieut. Mackenzie, H. M 90th Regt. Acting Military Secretary to the Naval Commander in Chief.

Mr. Johnson, Master H. M. Ship Conway.
Mr. G. Ramsden Clerk H. M. S. Calliope.
Lieut. Giffard, H. C. 12th Regt.

Return of Ordnance destroyed in the Defence near Canton.

	Guns.
Lower Battery, left Bank, Macao passage...	22
Upper Battery.	9
Sand bag battery on wharf, ...	9
Western Fort, Canton suburbs (Shaweep),..	10
Red Fort opposite Canton Factories.....	20
Dutch Folly, ...	25
Sand bag battery above arsenal,.....	13
2 Junks moored off Admiral's House, ...	15
Total ..	123

Besides those destroyed in Lin's and the Mandarin War Boats.

(Signed.) THOS. HERBERT, *Captain.*

A *List of Casualties in the Force employed in the Attack and Occupation of the Defences of the City of Canton on the 18th day of March* 1841.

Lieut. Stransham R. M. Severely.
Calliope, ... 2 wouuded Slightly.
Hyacinth, ... 2 " 1 Slightly 1 Severely.
Modeste, ... 2 " Slightly.

Signed, THOMAS HERBERT, *Captain*

H. M. Ship Wellesley. Bocca Tigris, 11th March, 1841.

TO THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE
EARL OF AUCKLAND, G. C. B.,
&c. &c. &c. Governor General.

MY LORD—I have the honor to report to your Lordship my arrival on the 1st instant in the Canton river, and of my having joined and assumed the Military command of the Expeditionary Force on the 2d at Whampoa Reach, where I found commodore Sir Gordon Bremer and Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary captain Elliot, with the advanced Division of the fleet and transports, except two hundred men of the 37th Madras N. I. left at North Wang-Tong as a protecting force.

2. The commodore will have communicated to your Lordship the operations up to that period, embracing the capture of the Bogue Forts at either side the Bocca Tigris on the 26th February, The forcing the barrier at the 1st bar on the following day, together with the assault and capture of a heavy battery which flanked it, and the destruction of the Ship cambridge.

3. Having unfortunately arrived too late to participate in those operations, I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration of the noble, daring and judicious execution which thus reduced, within a few hours, and almost without loss, what were considered by the Chinese as impregnable, and what, in the hands of almost any other nation would have been nearly so. It is a great satisfaction to me to find Sir Gordon Bremer speak most favorably of the conduct of Major Pratt, of Her Majesty's 26th, and the Troops employed on this occasion.

4. Having communicated with the Plenipotentiary and the Commodore, I found it was proposed to continue the operations in advance the following day, (the 3d) by attacking the last defence on the Canton river, consisting of square stone built Fort mounting thirty-two guns. in front of which the was barricaded by a double row of strong piles rmly driven in with an intervening space of the about thiry feet, whic the Chinese had filled, by sinking Junks, and placing masses of bamboos together with timber every description—seventeen hundred yards further up, the river divides ft self into two branches, forming a law narrow Island, which about a mile of Canton; at the lower point of this is Napier's Port, a regular half moon enclosed work of Stone Masonry, mountin thirty-si xguns; at this point the river was again stongly barricaded, connecting Napiea's Fort with two strong newly constructed field works thrown up on either ba k of the river by a planked platform placed over the barricade; these latter works showed embrasure of fbom forty to fifty guns each.

5. On the morning of the 3d having made my arrangements with the Commodore for a conjoint attack on the enemy's works I proceeded with him up the river in the Nemesis Steamers; but a communication having been made that You the Quang chow Foo was approaching bearing a flag up Truce the white flag was hoisted by Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary—Captain Belcher of the Sulpher having reported that he could perceive no persons in Howqua Fort. (the befor) mentioned work flanking the nearest barricadee I proceeded in the Calliope's boat with Commodore and Captain Herbert, when we found it had been abnudoned. I had it immediately occupied by the Detachments of H M.'s 26th and 49th Reg's. under Major Pratt: at same time I took possession of a Joss house at the opposite side of river (here about eight hundred yards wide) when a five gun mud field work had been commenced, in which I placed captain Ellis with his coompany of the Royal Marines.

6. An Armistice, until noon of the day but one following been agreed upon I had an opportunity of reconnoitring the chinese defences accompanied by aparty of the Royal Marines under captain Ellis, in performing this duty, I had to pass through a very large and populous village, the inhabitants appers to view our approach towards canton without the remotest ill feeling and I have shewn me the road could have made myself understood.

7. A further communecation having been received from canton an extention of twenty aou- hour was granted to the Armistice and of noon on the 6th the time having expired the Troops were landed on the left bank of the river, consisting of the Detachments of the H. M. 26th of 49th Regiments under Major Pratt and the Royal Marines of the fleet under captain Ellis, the light Squadron had the Flotila getting under weigh at the same time. on the first vessel the barrier the one chinese fired of the guns in the centre battery and retired the guns in the two flank works it appears had been previously withdrawn and these defencesses were instantly occupied by the seamen of the fleet. Thus the lasdefences of one of he richest town s in china, with a population of upwards of one million of inhabitants, were abandoned without short ha e been fired on our side, and canton lay at British mercy and remains a memento of British forbearance.

8 His Majesty's Plenipotentiary having forwarded me the accompanying letter (No. 1) the Troops were re-embarked. On the receipt of the letter marked No. 2) arrangements were made for the Transpors to fail down the river and rendezvous here All the Fort have been destroyed by the indefaticable exertion of the seamen, the gnus rendered unservisible. and the barricade have been most ly removed leaving open the free navigation of the river between canton and Macao.

9. Major General Burrel and the Staff arrived three days back, and all the Force from Chusan, with the exception of the Bengal Volunteers, has reached this river. I, amusing every exertion for the Military occupation of North Wang-yong, and when completed or in a forward state, the Flee will proceed to the Island of Hong-kong which it is the intention of Her Majesty' Plenipotentiary to occupy.

10. I shall not fail, when the Troops are assembled at Hong-Kong, to give my earnest attention to their location so as to re-establish, by every means within my power, their health, and fit them for ulterrior operations; no want of supplies need I conceive be apprehended, nor do I bulieve, from all I can learn, thal uny exertione on the part of the Chinese authorities can prevent their being procared.

I have the honor to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servt
H. GOUGH, *Major-Genl.*
Comng. the Forces.

ENGLISHMAN, APRIL 17.

Yesterday we received a copy of the *Canton Register Extra*, of the 19th February. The contents are not new,—that is to say they give us nothing later than we already possess. They, however, go back to a little time previous to the dates brought by the *Water Witch*, and serve to supply the hiatus between the conclusion of the preliminaries and destruction of the Bogue Forts. We therefore extract the chief part of the *Extra* by way of keeping complete the chain of intelligence:—

"We are not a croaker—yet we confess that with reference to any satisfactory arrange ment,—hope do s not spring exulting in ou breast; and we shall not be surprised if the whole of the late proceedings and arrangemente are altogether overturned before this month is out—and if so—what then.—(C. R. February 16.)

This morning at a little before 8 o'clock the honorable company's steamer *Nemesis*, captain W. H. Hall, anchored off the *Praya Grande*, having left the Bocca Tigris the preceding night. Captain Hall had been sent to the Boca Tigris by h. m.'s plenipotentary at day light last Sunday morning, having on board a Chinese, who was formerly the comprador of one of the leading English merchants, but who has been for some months past in the service, if not confidence, of the local government. It was conjectured that the Chinese official had charge of the rough draft of some documents which were to be forwarded to the high commissioner, *Keshen*, for his examination and approval; as it was necessary that the greatest care should be taken in wording the treaty, which the British community were led to believe by the confident terms of the above circular, was in the course of consideration between the high contracting parties of Great Britain and China: the *Nemesis* consequently, had orders to wait at the *Bocca Tigris* to receive the papers back, or reply until the evening of the 18th.

Captain Hall landed before the *Nemesis* anchored, and in a short time afterwards the whole *Praya Grande* became a scene of the liveliest interest, officers, naval and military, hurrying to and fro preparing to embark, *instanter*, and some of them breakfastless, calling hither and thither their servants for their passage, &c.

The following facts have been brought to our notice.

When the Chinese official left the *Nemesis* on Sunday, he told Captain Hall he would probably be back on Wednesday, but certainly during the afternoon of Thursday. Captain Hall remained off the *Bocca Tigris* until 12 P. M. yesterday, when he left that station for Macao. During the 18th, capt. Hall went in his boat to reconnoitre, and when within 60 or 70 yards of the island of South Wangtung, a shot was fired at the boat from a small redonbt, in the rear of the principal fort; the shot was well delivered and struck the water near the boat; capt. Hall returned the fire from a musket, which he fired into the fort; the *Nemesis* was about 7 miles off when this circumstances occurred.

Captain Hall observed a number of new forts and that masses of Chinese were very busy on *Chuenpe*.

The Chinese interpreters have been ordered to proceed in the *Nemesis* to the *Bocca Tigris* and it is expected that the squadron will again take their station off the forts immediately.

The policy of the Chinese government is as uns able as water; and no one can presume to say what course they will adopt, or how long they will persevere in an opposition to the British arms, if indeed, they are again to be brought into action. It is said that *Keshen* has already left for *Peking* that *Lin* is reinstated in his former office of governor of the two Kwang provinces; and such is the fact, judging from his former actions and the tenour of his justificative address to the emperor, (*vide* C. R. Nov. 10. 1840.) we may look forward to a long and obstinate resistance to the demands of the English.

So, the party indeminity of Sp. Drs. 6,000,000 the cession of the island of *Hongkong* to the British crown, and the reopening of the trade are as if they had never been.

It has often been said that the Chinese will yield when they have no alterantive but yield ing; but they have been so long used to despise *barbarians*, that until they are throughly awe struck, and forced to the confession that those said barbarians are their superiors, they will never change their mode of thinking and acting.

We are apprehensive that throughout the whole of the late negotiations, too much deference has been paid to the most assuming and insolent government in the world: too much veneration professed for the great emperior, who is already more than sufficiently inflated by the adoration that is paid to him by his own subjects.

Thus then, on the 19th of February 1841, the negotiations commenced at the mouth of the *Pihho* in August, and renewed off the Bogue, in December 1840, carried on and said to be completed at the 2nd bar pagoda in January 1841—are disdainfully disavowed and broken up by the Chinese officers.

False information has been forwarded to India and England, first by H. M.'s *Cruizer* in October, then by the honorable company's steamer *Enterprise* on the 23d ulto.—and lastly by H. M.'s *Larne* on the 12th instant: the consequence of which will be the freighting of ships in all the ports of England and India for China—and some millions more of British property will be added to those already afloat in the Chinese waters!

If we could presume to lift a warning voice to the commercial world, we should exclaim—never again put any trust in the words and promises of a circular issued by H. M.'s plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of trade in China; suspend your commercial speculations with this country until you are fully convinced that the emperor himself has *agreed* to and *guaranteed* a new and stable state of commercial intercourse between the two countries.

The Commander in chief Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, with h. m.'s plenipotentiary and captain Herbert, of the *Calliope*, on board of which ship the commodore's broad pennant is flying, have embarked on board the h. co's steamer *Nemesis* to join the squadron in *Hongkong* bay The following circular has just been issued:—

CIRCULAR.

Circumstances have induced the commander in chief to announce to h. m.'s plenipotentiary his intention to move the forces to the Bocca Tigris.

The plenipotentiary will afford the earliest information in his power of the future course of events.

By order, (Signed) E. ELMLIE,
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superint.
Macao, February, 1841.

We are informed the chinese authorities are to be the 1st of the 2nd moon—the 21st inst., for their reply.

When the *Nemesis* was off the *Bocca Tigris* the forts were crowded with troops, as thick as pismires on an ant hill: but if this faithless government will be obstinate in its faithlessness,

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on 28 June, 2017

will cling to its fancied superiority and security from, of power to repel, the attacks of Europeans—those hosts of Man chorla have come only to add to slaughter

Soon their heart's best blood will stain the water.

But we do not anticipate any yielding on the part of the Chinese—particularly if *Lin* is at the head of the provincial government, even when we have got possession of the Bocca Tigris, without decisive ulterio measures are adopted; such as garrisoning Canton and the island of Amoy: and the troops who are now on their way from Chusan will, we trust, be numerous and effective enough for this service.

But the trade may not be recovered even then the chinese officers and troops, and perhaps, millions of the people, will retreat to the *Meiling* mountain, the northern boundary of the province.

Such, then, is our present position with china—an open war, which will be carried on with a degree of exacerbation and exasperation, on both sides, which would never have been generated, if England had been true to herself in the first instance, and struck the blow, which is now resounding on the Chinese, last June.

CHINA.

NOTICE.

Macao, March 27, 1841.

Under present circumstances there will be no necessity for passports to passage boats proceeding to and from Canton.

By order,

[Signed] EDWARD ELMSLIE,
Secretary and treasurer to the superintendents.

Mrs. Noble's Narrative, of her captivity and sufferings in prison in China in 1840-41, in a letter to a friend.

NINGPO PRISON, *February 19th*, 1841.

MY EVER DEAR FRIEND,

On Sunday the 14th I received your kind letter containing the glad tidings of peace, and the joyful hope of a speedy release from prison: and in which you so sweetly and affectionately offer a home to the homeless. The Almighty alone, who searcheth the heart, knows how deeply grateful I feel for all your abundant goodness towards me in my great afflictions, but, as my last letters were sent publicly, I could not express my feelings; I sincerely hope you have not thought me ungrateful. As I may now do so with safety, I will try to write to you the sad, particulars of the dreadful wreck of the Kite, and of following events, as far as memory and the few notes I have been able to make from time to time, will enable me to do. May the Almighty in mercy strengthen me for the truly melancholy duty. Amen. And I feel sure, my dear friend, you will make due allowance for the state of mind in which I write.

I shall infer, that you know all our affairs up to, I think, the 10th of September, when the Kite was again on her way to Chusan: all went well till the 16th, and we then hoped to reach Chusan in two days. Alas for earthly prospects, they are indeed fallacious. About 12 o'clock in the forenoon, the vessel struck on an awful *quick-sand*, not laid down in the chart. The shock was as sudden as it was dreadful; all efforts at the moment were used but in vain, and in a few moments, almost before we could think or speak or alas! even have time to fetch my sweet child from the cabin, the vessel went over with a tremendous crash on her broadside, and every creature on board (except my dear child) was precipitated with great violence into the sea. The moment was so dreadful, I saw nothing, and, whether my beloved husband, who was giving orders till the last moment, ran to in to save his darling child, or whether he fell with the rest, I know not; but alas! he was never seen or heard of more; his last words to me were "hold on Anne"! never, never shall I forget them. My sweet child must have perished in his cradle. I tremble to think of the sufferings of both. Oh! how often have I wished I had shared the same grave, yet the will of God was otherwise, and I know it is very wicked, but when you know my almost unparalleled sufferings you will not wonder at it. To return to the wreck; after struggling under water for some time, I caught hold of one of the iron bars that hold the boat on the quarter, to which I clung, my body being still in the water, and the breakers coming over me with great force. A poor little dog saved itself on my breast for some time, but at last I was obliged to put it off; oh! had it been my darling child, I would have died rather a thousand times. Lieut. Douglas arose close by me, and although for a time he could not help me, yet I shall ever remember with the deepest gratitude the kind manner in which he stood by me, doing all in his power to sooth me and, by his orders, to save the lives of all. Oh! could I picture to you the scene at this moment—the vessel on her broadside, masts and sails in the water, numbers of persons rising and clinging to the wreck, the horror of every countenance, and the dreadful noise of the breakers, but it is too much even to tell you I saw it all: never, never shall I forget the sight. Lieut. Douglas with Mr. Witts the chief officer, who now kindly came forward to my aid, did all in their power to save me, and they were, by the blessing of God, the means of preserving my unhappy life. These two gentlemen, with the poor cabin boys got into the boat. I had just strength to raise my foot, of which one of the gentlemen took hold, drew the boat to, and lifted me in. The boat being nearly full of water, and the breakers still coming over it every moment, the gentlemen were obliged to cut the rope to prevent her sinking. The current immediately took her, and nothing could prevent her from leaving the wreck. The people had now got on the upper side of the vessel. I strained my eyes in vain to find those so dear to me. I saw all but them. I tore my hair in despair, and called till they could hear me no longer, telling them to seek my husband and child. Hour after hour the wreck was seen; at last we lost sight of it, entirely. You will fancy me weeping and screaming all this time; I assure you NO! my trouble was TOO overwhelming; I could not shed a tear, although my heart was fit to break; I sat more like a statue, my eyes seeking in vain for the wreck. The boat's little kedger was thrown out and the water rushing by was almost like a wall on either side of our boat. We saw many things washed from the wreck pass us. About 4 o'clock the current turned in our favour and after some hours of anxiety we came in sight of the wreck; as we drew near, we found the vessel had sunk in the sand and only her maintop was now in sight, to which all the poor sufferers clung for life. Efforts were made to reach the wreck, but it was impossible. Lieut. Douglas spoke to the men and told them to make a raft, hoping on the morrow to be able to render them some assistance. We now again left the wreck and night began to set in; the gentlemen lay down in the bottom of the boat, and I sat and kept watch by the stars. It was a beautiful moonlight night, but I need not say it appeared very long, and often did I speak to Lieut. Douglas, who slept very little.

On the 16th we again passed the wreck early, and, as before, strove in vain to reach the poor crew. A few words were spoken, until we were carried away by the current. In the afternoon we passed the wreck for the last time, every thing possible was done to reach it but to no purpose; and after speaking a few words, once more we had to endure the trial of being carried past. What our feelings where none but those in a like situation can conceive. It was now again night, and, as before, I kept my melancholy watch. After this we could not find the wreck and we were obliged to come to the dreadful conclusion, that all the crew must have perished or have been taken from the wreck by the Chinese. I now felt almost sure, that I was a widow, and all alone in the world, but yet I think I hoped even against hope, and Lieut. Douglas, who was most kind to me, rather led me to believe such happiness possible. Oh! could I only tell you all kindness I received from that dear gentleman. One remark he made, when I felt almost heart broken, was, depend on it, my dear Mrs. Noble, the Almighty has preserved you for a future and a better purpose." Thus did he at all times, in the most kind and soothing manner, try to cheer my truly sad heart. Picture for a moment our situation,—five of us in a small boat: with little clothing,—the gentlemen being but thinly clad, and myself in a thin morning gown, no bonnet, no shawl, and no shoes, the latter having been washed off: no water, no sail, only two oars and near an enemy's country. On this day, we went on board a fishing boat, the men were kind to us and gave us a little dry rice, some water, and an old mat to try to make a sail of. Soon after, we thought we saw a small English sail; never shall I forget the excitement we felt; but after a long time, we found we were mistaken. Towards evening we picked up a small pumpkin, of which I took little,—the first food I had taken since the wreck. Whilst we were thus driven about from place to place, again we thought we saw a steamer, and we did all in our power to make them observe us, raising a signal of distress on one of our oars, and once more we were as before disappointed. On Wednesday night the breakers came over our little boat with such violence, that we thought she would have sunk; it washed away one of our oars, and we were all wet through; but still the Almighty preserved us, glory be to his holy name! Lieut. Douglas and myself had a prayer together, in which we thanked God, for all his past mercies, and asked his future protection; we were very cold but felt comforted. Thursday the 17th, we boarded another boat and asked them to take us to Chusan, which they promised to do, but to which the master of the party would not accede. However, they took us up a canal and told us, that was the way. It now began to rain a little, and at night we found ourselves in a small creek, with numbers of Chinamen round us. They appeared kind and brought us a little boiled rice. Wonderful to say, although we had been so long without food, not one in the boat complained of hunger, and of the rice now brought very little was eaten: the rain now fell fast, and we all lay down in the bottom of the boat, and laid the old mat over the top. About 12 o'clock I thought I heard footsteps, and on looking up saw about twenty Chinamen round our boat, carring gay lanterns. I awoke Lieut. Douglas in alarm; however, they still appeared kind and gave us more food. In the morning, it being very wet, we went barefooted to a Chinaman's house. After sitting a short time, they told us, that they would get us something to eat, and then take us to Chusan. We followed; they took us to a temple for shelter from the rain. One of the party now left us, and we began to suspect that all was not right, and set off to regain our boat. Alas! it was too late. We had scarcely ascended the bank, when, on looking behind, we saw a large party of soldiers, a mandarin and number of Chinese, pursuing us. We saw at once we were betrayed; flight was impossible, resistance was vain. I was leaning on Lieut. Douglas's arm; he stood boldly in my defence, but it was of no use, for they struck me several times. They then put chains around our necks, hurrying us along a path, not half a yard in breadth to a large city through every street of which they led us. The people thronged by thousands to stare, so that we could scarcely pass. Their savage cries were terrific. From this they led us to a temple full of soldiers, and one of the wretches stole my wedding ring from my finger, the only thing I treasured. Alas! that I was not to keep that one dear pledge of my husband's affection! They then set a table and wrote Chinese, asking whether we understood it. Never shall I forget that temple, their fierce grimaces and savage threats. Hitherto Lieutenant Douglas had been my only friend, and, I think I may say, that we have been a mutual comfort to one other throughout our sufferings. But we were soon to part. The soldiers bound Lieut. Douglas's hands behind him and tied him to a post and in this situation I was forced from him. We took an affectionate leave of one another, as friends never expecting to meet again, until we met in heaven. He gave me his black silk handkerchief to tie round my waist which I shall ever treasure as a remembrance of that truly sad moment. We anticipated instant death in its most cruel form, and I think I could say, surely the bitterness of death is past; I now felt indeed alone. Mr. Witts, one of the boys, and myself were now again dragged through the rain, and my feet being bare, slipped at very step, and they were at last obliged to bring me a pair of straw sandals. I was obliged to hang to the coat of a tall man, who held me by the chain. We must have looked wretched in the extreme, our clothes being much covered with dirt as well as drenched with rain. My hair hung dishevelled round my neck. In this state we must have walked at least 20 miles, and passed through numberless cities, all the inhabitants of which crowded around us; their hooting and savage yells were frightful. We twice passed through water nearly up to our waist. After having reached a temple, we were allowed to rest ourselves on some stones. They gave us here some prison clothes and food. At night they laid down some mats and quilt, on either side of a large temple. Mr. Witts and the boy took one side, and after a short prayer to my almighty, heavenly father, I lay down but not to sleep; the chain round our necks being fastened to the wall. Would that I could describe to you the scene;—the temple beautifully lighted up with lanterns, our miserable beds and miserable selves, all the dark faces of the frightful looking Chinese (of whom I think there were eight), the smoke from their long pipes; the din of the gong and other noises which they kept up all night were indeed horrid. Long, very long did this appear. Morning at last dawned, and the keepers brought us a little water to wash with, which was a great comfort; after which they led us to an open court, to be exposed to the public gaze of numberless spectators to come throughout the day. Here they took our height, the length of our hair, and noted every feature in an exact manner, and then made us write an account of the wreck of the Kite. In the evening I was taken to see the mandarin's wife and daughters, but although my appearance must have been wretched in the extreme, they did not evince the least feeling towards me, but rather treated me as an object of scorn. This I felt the more as I was enabled to make them understand, that I had lost both my dear husband and child in the wreck. We remained here two days and three nights, derided and taunted by all around us. On the morning of Monday the 21st, they took the seal of our chains, and bade us follow them. They put our coats and quilts into small cages, just such as we should think a proper place to confine a wild beast in; mine was scarcely a yard high, a little more than 2 of a yard long, and a little more than half a yard broad. The door opened from the top. Into these we were lifted, the chain round our necks being locked to the cover. They put a long piece of bamboo through the middle, a man took either end, and in this manner we were jolted from the city, to suffer insults from the rabble, the cries of whom were awful; but my God had not forsaken me, and even then, although a widow and in the hands of such bitter enemies, and expecting death at every moment, I could remember with delight, that Christ my Saviour had said—"I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth on me, though he were dead yet shall he live"; and through the blessing of the Almighty, I was enabled to sing praises to God aloud. I need not tell you, my dear and much loved friend, how much I thought of my sweet and once happy home, and my dear fatherless child, and how fervently I prayed to that God of mercy and goodness, who had so wonderfully upheld me in all my sufferings, to bless her also. Death was nothing to me: I longed to be with my Saviour to praise him for ever, and to meet again my affectionate husband and sweet child, who were more than life to me. Oh, my dear friend! how often do my feelings at this and many other times of my suffering shame me, when I feel myself cold in my duty towards my Redeemer. In body I was now very weak, having scarcely eaten any thing since the wreck, but my spirit was strong in the Lord. We again stopped at another city and were taken out of our cages, having heavy irons put on our legs, with a chain half a yard long. Mr. Witts and the boy had also irons on their wrists; although I saw mine, they did not put them on at that time. The former were carried on board one boat, and I myself put into another, and thus we proceed two days and three nights on a canal, during which time I did not taste any food, as they would not permit me to get out of my little cage on any account. You may judge what my sufferings were. I believe it was Wednesday the 23d, that we arrived at Ningpo. You may imagine my happiness in finding my dear friend, lieut. Douglas, and my delight to hear that he had been treated rather better than myself, and had arrived here a short time before. I also heard with gratitude and joy, that all the Kite's crew had been taken from the wreck by the Chinese and were prisoners in the city. But alas, alas! with all this good news my worst fears were confirmed, that all I treasured lay buried in the ocean. What can I say,—my dear child could not have lived in an open boat, and suffered as I had done, and my devoted husband, being of a warm and most affectionate temper would not could not have lived to have seen me suffer as I have suffered, and how would it have torn my heart to have seen those, ten thousand times dearer to me than my own life, endure so much! I humbly pray to be enabled to say, "thy will be done!" God has, I believe in goodness and mercy, taken my treasures, who was able to do for them more than I could even ask or think. And although I am left destitute and alone, and far from home, yet in his mercy he has raised you up, my truly christian friend, with many many others for my comfort on account of which I shall praise the Saviour both in time and eternity; and want whatever I may, may I ever possess a thankful heart.

At Ningpo I was sorry to find another prisoner, Capt. Anstruther of the Madras artillery, who has since proved to me a most kind and true friend; there was also the compradore, whom I think you have some knowledge of. My most cruel sufferings were now at an end, and of course I felt more deeply my sad loss; yet I knew that I still enjoyed many blessings. Captain A's prison was next door to mine, and I had the pleasure of seeing him often. The mandarins gave me some Chinese clothes of the gayest colors; distressing as it was to my feelings, I was obliged to wear them, and I was put into, what the keeper styled, a clean prison with a woman to attend on me in my captivity. After breakfasting with lieut. Douglas at the mandarin's, I went to my lonely cell,—a small dirty room, two sides of which were grating, in many places daylight appeared through the rafters, and it was scarcely fit to live in, its only furniture being my cage (in which I still slept at night, and into which I was put whenever I went to any of the mandarins;) a lamp, an old table, and a stool. For the first time after the wreck, I was enabled to undress myself and arrange my hair. I could not but rejoice when a large room was prepared for the three gentlemen to reside together in,—lieut. Douglas having been hitherto obliged to endure all the discomforts of the common prison,—although it deprived me of the company of my friend. Subsequently we met only when we visited and dined at the mandarin's, which we did at first frequently, but after their curiosity was satisfied I seldom saw them. When at their house, they amused themselves by questioning us about h. b. majesty and her government, the number of her navy and army, and the rank and income of the officers. Often I had to repeat my sad tale, particularly on the arrival of other officers; this I thought a great trial, especially when alone. Their inquiries about our respective families, were most minute; particularly what relatives we were to queen Victoria, and whether I myself was not her sister, which, notwithstanding what was said to the contrary, was declared to be. But it would be endless to repeat all the foolish questions they asked; however, they made notes of all our replies. Captain A. was generally employed drawing, and I am sure his great talent as well as the patience he exibited often ensured us kindness. I dwell with gratification on those bright shades of my then dreary life. It was always with deep regret, I saw the arrival of my little cage. I had the pleasure of receiving from the gentlemen's prison a note almost daily. The compradore lived near me, and shewed me many and great acts of kindness.

Two days after the removal of the gentlemen from the common prison, all the remaining captives were taken to a far distant jail under the pretence of better accommodations, excepting two who were sick. I had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing them passing my door, but was not allowed to speak to them; it made my heart bleed to observe their distressed looks and haggard countenances.

It was October the 8th, that Captain Anstruther received some supplies from Chusan, with letters that held out hopes of release. He kindly sent me a large share of his clothes. The Compradore was now taken away from us, which distressed me greatly, as I had now not a creature to whom to speak. They now gave me a bedstead, which I found a great luxury, having hitherto lain on a dirty floor. I was sometimes allowed to see and converse with the sick prisoners, and I almost felt a consolation in dwelling upon the dreadful past. Frequently my heart was sadly torn, on account of different reports about my late dearly beloved husband and child. I was once told, that he was seen going to his cabin to rescue his child, and was afterwards seen dead with the body on his bosoms. Many were the sleepless nights that such account, gave me, but I found subsequently,—when meeting all the prisoners at the Mandarin's, and minutely examining into the fact, that this rumour was unfounded, for they had never seen the Captain after the ship had heeled over.

On the 8th of October I was far from well; two days afterwards I suffered much from violent pain, and was not able to lie down during the whole night, on account of the pain. This I felt deeply, not being able to speak to a creature and being threatened to have irons put on my wrists; they had let them off only one night on account of my being so ill. On the 9th I was only too glad to see the compradore return, who had been sent to Chinhae in order to ascertain, whether the British delegate was really Captain Elliot, and, if this was not the case, the individual who dared to appear under an assumed name was to be taken.

On the 14th, they sent another woman to wait on me with a little cross boy about four years old, who cried the whole day long. This I felt a great trial, as I could not have a moment to myself, and what distressed me most, my communication with God was interrupted. The other old woman brought also her girl, so that there were now four dirty creatures in my dirty hovel. This was scarcely endurable, but after many entreaties and the lapse of a considerable time, both the children were removed. On Sunday the 18th, I heard the melancholy tidings of one of our sailors being removed by the hand of death. I had seen the poor boy several times, and, as I felt sure he could never recover, the few moments we were allowed to speak, were spent in dwelling upon solemn subjects. Though he was a mere skeleton and weak as a child, still he wore his irons to the last. A day or two before his death, he told me he knew that he would never be well again, but his mind was calm, and I fervently hope that the Saviour was present with him. As we parted for the last time, he said with much earnestness "God bless you, Mistress," these words I still remember, they have been fulfilled and God has remembered me. The two sick marines were much distressed at the death of the poor boy, and I was delighted to afford them some comfort, temporal, as well as spiritual.

On the 26th, were all summoned by the superior Mandarins. I felt much grieved on my way, being entirely alone, thinking what joy was in store for me. Clothes and letters had arrived from Chusan, clothes in abundance for myself and also for my dear boy, which I had not the least reason to expect, but for which, as I subsequently heard, I was indebted to dear Mrs. Proudfoot. The sight of clothes intended for my dear lost one, was overwhelming. May the Almighty reward the kind donor, and by his gracious and merciful providence, ever protect her from requiring such a comfort, as she bestowed upon me. Among the above, I received a very kind note with an acceptable present of shoes, from my friend Captain Baily. The gentlemen received large supplies of clothes, wine, ale, and other articles, with 300 dollars from Admiral Elliot; and all the prisoners had clothes given to them. All the Englishmen, except the two sick, were present, and to our great satisfaction our letters were struck off; we were also informed, that we should be free within five or six days for a certainty. Gladness then pervaded every breast, but, as usual mine was mixed with bitter grief,—to think how short a time since a happy wife and a joyful mother, and that I must now return desolate and alone. However, I could but be thankful to be freed from my fetters, having worn them, as I imagine aright, for 32 days; and on our way home,—if our wretched prisons deserve such a name,—our heart were much lighter and we began to put confidence in the glad tidings. Little did I then think, that we should be obliged still to drag on four long months of our existence in the dreary abode. I now worked very diligently to provide myself with comfortable clothing, which I was soon enabled to do. On the arrival of letters, &c., I was usually the first person sent for by the Mandarins, to make known their contents. The gentlemen supplied me liberally with money, to provide myself with mourning and other necessaries, as also with comforts for the sick.

About the 1st of Nov. it was reported publicly that I should be sent to Chusan alone, and that the gentlemen would be sent to Canton. On the strength of this account, they wrote letters for their friends, which I was to have taken; but, like the many rumours we had before heard, this also proved groundless. Sometime afterwards the two Marines, already mentioned, were removed to the other prison. I felt sure, that one of them was then dying, and I greatly feared that he would never reach the prison. His weakness was so excessive, that he once fell down on his way, though supported by a Chinaman; after a few days, the news of his death was brought to me. Notwithstanding all the representations of Lieutenant Douglas, irons were not taken off this poor man, until he breathed his last. The prison was so excessively small that they could not turn around, without squeezing each other, and though their commander remonstrated and insisted upon their being allowed to walk about and enjoy the fresh air, they were never permitted to take any exercise in the court. I frequently wrote a few lines to the lads, for whom I felt most deeply, as well as for the crew in general. Lieut. Douglas was now able to provide them with money, and once only, during the four months' imprisonment, was he permitted to visit his men; for, on seeing the deep interest he took in their welfare, and his great anxiety to better their condition, they never permitted him to see them any more. I was delighted to observe the noble feelings evinced by Lieut. Douglas towards the crew of the Kite, who suffered great hardships.

Our joy was inexpressible, when a channel of private communication with our friends, at Chusan was opened, and when I received from you, my dear friends the first letter. (Dec. 29th,) which afforded me very great consolation. Before this we heard of the death of another marine, which affected us all deeply, and especially his master. Death has made sad havock amongst us, and the Almighty alone knows the reason why he afflicted us, and I fervently hope that these many solemn warnings may be sanctified to us.

January the 9th. I had again the unspeakable happiness of receiving two letters from you, from one of which I learnt our then contemplate rescue, which at that time gave me great uneasiness as I trembled at the idea of any of my dear countrymen running the risk of such sufferings as I myself had undergone.

Your first letter was accompanied by a copy of the holy Bible, an inestimable treasure for which I had so long and earnestly prayed; but to avoid discovery, I had to read it during the night, so that it was in truth a secret treasure and henceforth my constant companion. It is wonderful how often we heard of our speedy release and were as often disappointed, still for the time being our spirits were kept up by these good news. On Tuesday the 2d of February, I heard that the gentlemen had been summoned by the Mandarins to receive clothes and letters, and with an anxious heart I watched the whole afternoon, expecting every moment a visit from them. However, I was obliged to continue in suspense till the next day, when I was called to appear before the Mandarins to obtain another most affectionate letter from you, my dear friend, with abundant store of clothes and every comfort I could desire. Grateful and thankful as I felt for them, my spirits became deeply affected inferring as I did, that so many things would not, have been sent, if my captivity was not to be prolonged: yet the linguist cheered me by the assurance, that I should be free within three weeks or a month. At this time they treated me with great kindness and I went to see the Mandarin's lady, who gave me some fruit and artificial flowers, the first mark of kindness I have received from a lady. They allowed me to remain until the evening, and I was once more gladdened in meeting my dear countrymen, and, after staying some time, we all went to my prison to write answers to our letters.

February the 8th, I had the pleasure of a visit from some Chinese naval officers, who told me, that we were to leave Ningpo within a fortnight. We thought there was truth in the news, but we were not certain until the 14th, when I received the glad tidings from yourself. It would be impossible to describe what our feelings were on that occasion. I had thought that the Gentlemen had known it the day before, so that our meeting, at the first moment, was not so joyful as it otherwise would have been, but they had no sooner read my letter, than our mutual congratulations were warm and most sincere, and I again had the happiness of welcoming them to my poor prison, where we wrote answers to our friends. Nothing was now spoken of, but the surety of our speedy relief; as for myself I could scarcely believe it, till I was on my way to Tinghae.

On the 22d of February, before I arose, my attendant came to my bedstead, saying, "Chinhae, Chusan, get up?" and immediately the compradore called to me, saying that we were indeed to go to Chinhae. Alas! poor fellow, he little thought that he was not to form one of the party, I am sure, you will believe me, when I tell you, that I knew not which thing to do first. Numbers of people came round my prison, and I was obliged to shut the door to keep them out. After my morning devotions, with the compradore's aid I got all my boxes packed. While thus engaged, he was sent for by the Mandarins who told him, that he was not like the other English prisoners, they would therefore not allow him to accompany them but send him down to Canton. This threw an immediate gloom over my spirits, and I felt deeply when a few minutes afterwards, I saw him locked up in his prison,—as he had long been my friend in adversity. I now with difficulty got through the crowd to the Gentleman's prison, where I received a hearty welcome and the warmest congratulations, and was forbidden to speak of past troubles. Captain Anstruther now insisted upon seeing the compradore to give him money, and, after many entreaties made to the Mandarin, whom he had greatly offended by withholding a picture for some unkindness shewn, he at last succeeded in beating his way through the crowd. We walked a great while in the prison yard, until by dint of perseverance and much pushing among the immense crowd, we got into our palanqueens. We had a guard to escort us, and, having crossed the river in our conveyances, I looked back and was astounded at the dense mass of spectators. Mandarins of every grade were in attendance. Indeed the excitement at Ningpo was indescribable. Our road to Chinhae led principally along the river side, and our traveling was anything but comfortable, the pass being so bad, that I feared our palanqueen bearers would slip. When near Chinhae, one of my bearers tumbled, and the palanqueen thumped on the ground, I struck my head, but the alarm was more than the injury. I thought my troubles would not be at an end, until I reached Chinhae. On the road we met several emissaries urging on the bearers to use all speed, to the mutual gratification of both parties. At last we arrived safely at Chinhae where we were received with honor by the Mandarins. We had not breakfasted, and when the gentlemen asked for food, a filthy fellow came in with an apron full of cakes. Afterwards they brought us each a bason of meat. Captain Anstruther was now taken to see Commissioner E. and after remaining a little while, he returned telling us, that we should soon be sent for to hear the same story told him,—namely, that we should not have come to China if the admiral had not sent us, and that we must now return and tell the commanding officer, he must get the ships away with all speed, and with his compliments say that a great many soldiers were waiting to enter Chusan as soon as the English evacuated it; but at the same time, he entreated us to labour under no apprehension for they had no hostile intentions. At first it was concluded, that Lieut. Douglas was to accompany me to Chusan, while Captain Anstruther should remain and see all the men embark; but when we were with E. Lieutenant Douglas told him, that Captain Anstruther had nothing to do with the people, and begged that he might be allowed to remain with his crew, and that Captain Anstruther might accompany me. It was at length determined, that both the gentlemen should stay behind and only Mr. Witts accompany me. I made every inquiry for my only bonnet and other things, which the Mandarin had previously sent for to inspect; but in vain, as the officer kept them and would not restore the same. Soon after, I took leave of the gentlemen and re-entered my palanqueen which conveyed me to the waterside, where the linguist presented me with a fan. On the Mandarin's premises I had the pleasure of meeting all my fellow prisoners, which relieved my mind, as I was not before aware that they had come down from Ningpo, and had not seen them for several months. I spoke a few words to them as my sedan passed. On our way we were taken to the soldiers' tents; it being a late hour and quite dark. I could see but little of them, but they appeared to be numerous and occupied a very large space. Every attention was now shewn me; they carried me close to the boatside and fixed a chair in the sampan for my comfort. The Mandarin who accompanied me, shewed me every attention. For some hours our boat lay at anchor, to enable the other prisoners to embark, and during the night proceeded on her way to Chusan. About seven o'clock in the morning of the 26th, I was once more gladdened by the sight of an English vessel. Soon after we were boarded by two naval officers and Mr. Johnson was the first to welcome me to freedom. In a short space of time, we saw several other vessels which lay at the outer anchorage; a few moments more, and the whole fleet was before us. I thought I saw as great a change on Chusan as on myself; the tents were no longer on the hills, and to me, at least, all things looked strange, but perhaps the alteration was in me alone. As the boat drew near, Captain Bourchier of the Blonde sent his gig to convey me on board, and glad indeed was I to step into it, and thus quit for ever a people, at whose hands I had received such bitter wrongs. When safely arrived on the deck of the Blonde, I received the warmest congratulations of Captain Bourchier and the many friends to whom I was then introduced. What my feelings were at that moment none but one so long in captivity can conceive. Every one seemed a participator in my enjoyment and each countenance wore the smile of heartfelt sympathy. I once more sat down to a comfortable breakfast, but my joy was too exquisite to allow me to partake. I remained on board the Blonde until the arrival of my fellow prisoners; whom I was most anxious to see once more. Lieutenant Douglas and Captain Anstruther soon joined us, and it heightened my pleasure greatly to see those I so much esteemed, restored to their usual comforts and warm friends. Ere long, the European part of the crew came safely on board. I was much distressed at seeing their wasted frames and pale countenances, yet it was a cheering certainty that every kindness would now be shown them. It is to be hoped that, by the blessing of God, they will soon regain their wonted strength, and I trust, the lesson they so dearly learned will never be erased from their memories. Being most anxious to see my dear friend and Dr. Lockhart being in waiting to accompany me, I lost no time in hastening to the ship Blundell, where you had so carefully provided for my comfort. My dear friend, Lieut. Douglas did not leave me until I was safely on board; but no sooner had I reached the deck, than I received the loud and hearty cheers of the whole crew, which not being anticipated was completely overwhelming combined as it was with the cordial welcome of Captain Troil and his officers. To describe our meeting would be needless—it is too indelibly engraven on the heart of each, never to be forgotten; but I would not conclude without a sincere, solemn, and heartfelt ascription of praise and thanks to the Almighty Father, the Gracious Saviour and the all sustaining Spirit, who has so truly fulfilled his promise "I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee" . . .

ANNE NOBLE.

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BY A. WILLARD.